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# **Southeast Asia Report**

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12 January 1983

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## BRIEF:

**WHEAT SALES**—A delegation from the Australian Wheat Board has just returned to Australia after negotiating sales of wheat to Iraq, Egypt and the Soviet Union. In Iraq, the delegation negotiated a long-term agreement for the supply of between 500,000 and 750,000 tons for each of the next 3 years. While in Egypt, it negotiated the sale of 1 million tons for shipment next year. In Moscow, the delegation held talks with officials from the Soviet Union's central grain purchasing organization and the Foreign Trade Ministry. Sales totaling 1 million tons for delivery next year were finalized. The Wheat Board says that during talks on future wheat trade, the Soviet officials confirmed that they would continue to look to Australia for a proportion of annual imports. [Text] [BK161414 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Dec 82]

**BALANCE OF TRADE IMPROVES**—Australia's balance of trade has improved in the first 5 months of this financial year. The Bureau of Statistics estimates that the trade deficit for the 5 months was \$A 954 million—an improvement of more than \$A600 million on the deficit for the same period last year. In November the trade deficit was \$A76 million—down \$A170 million on the October figure as exports rose by 6 percent and imports fell by 3 percent. The Australian dollar is worth slightly less than the American dollar. Government sources say the gradual devaluation of the Australian dollar contributed to the improvement in the balance of trade. However, there was also a significant cut in petroleum imports in November and higher rural exports as farmers sold stock because of the drought. [Text] [BK161414 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Dec 82]

**COMMERCIAL OIL PRODUCTION**—Commercial production of crude oil has begun in the Cooper Basin which extends from the northeast of south Australia into southern Queensland. The first oilfield to come on stream—(Stradlackey)—is now filling storage tanks at the rate of 1,200 barrels a day, and this will be stepped up to 6,000 barrels a day within a week. A spokesman for Delhi Petroleum said today, the oil would be pumped by pipeline to the newly-built petroleum terminal at Stony Point beginning on or before 1 January. From Stony Point the oil will be shipped to Australian refineries. Three other fields in the Cooper Basin are scheduled to begin producing crude oil in February and March. [Text] [BK161414 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Dec 82]

**COAL PROJECT IN QUEENSLAND**—The federal government has given approval under its foreign investment policy for the start of production in the Oakey Creek coke and coalmines in central Queensland. Commercial shipments are expected to begin by the middle of next year. The major share holder is the Australian-controlled Mim Holdings Ltd. Federal Treasurer Howard said that Australian equity in Mim had increased from about 51 percent in mid-1981 to the present level of almost 62 percent—a move which the government welcomed. [Excerpt] [BK161414 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Dec 82]

**HIGH COMMISSIONER TO VANUATU**—The federal government has appointed Miss (Joan Norwood) to act as Australia's high commissioner to Vanuatu. Miss (Norwood), age 49, joined the foreign affairs department in 1963 and previously worked in Jakarta, Bangkok, Accra and Ottawa. She replaces Michael Ovington, who has been high commissioner to Vanuatu since 1980. [Text] [BK270416 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Nov 82]

**BEEF EXPORTS TO U.S.**—Australia has gained additional access to the United States beef market following the failure of some minor supplying countries to fill their quotas. Acting Prime Minister Anthony said the Americans are to allow the shortfall to be made up by its major suppliers—Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Australia's share is initially an extra 20 million tons of beef but this could rise by a further 600,000 tons. This will take Australian beef entry to the United States in 1982 to nearly 700 million tons or more than 53 percent of total U.S. imports. [Text] [BK270416 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Nov 82]

CSO: 4200/251



## 'VOPB' WARNS OF IMPENDING GOVERNMENT OFFENSIVE

BK241202 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma  
0030 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Unattributed article: "Resolutely and Courageously Counterattack the Military Government's Reactionary Civil War With Revolutionary Civil War"]

[Text] Reactionary rulers in Burma started the civil war in 1948 and ever since have been attacking communists and the people. The civil war, which was created by, and has been continued by successive reactionary governments, is now almost 35 years old. The people and communists unavoidably have to wage revolutionary civil war to counter the reactionary civil war perpetrated by reactionary rulers. As long as reactionary rulers continue the reactionary civil war, the people and communists will counter with revolutionary civil war in order to defend themselves.

All successive reactionary governments—from the Antifascist People's Freedom League [AFPFL] to the incumbent Ne Win-san Yu military government—have served as the chief representatives of the three evil "isms"—imperialism, feudal landlordism and bureaucrat capitalism. They are the key culprits guilty of relying on all forms of imperialism, maintaining feudal landlordism and promoting bureaucrat capitalism.

Political, economic and social difficulties in Burma have worsened under the current Ne Win-san Yu military government. The people, who represent the majority, wretchedly suffer under these difficulties as well as under the exploitation and oppression of the military government. The military government boasts that there has been a marked improvement in Burma's overall production, particularly in agriculture development. However, it covers up, among other things, the fact that Burma's economy is greatly dependent upon foreign loans and grants; that the country, like other developing countries, is suffering from the economic malaise of the capitalist world; that in terms of individual production, the agricultural sector—which is claimed to have made great progress—is still below the average production of the period before World War II; that the blackmarket economy in the country is growing with each passing day; that the bureaucrat capitalist clique and a handful of smugglers are getting rich while the life of workers, peasants, the urban poor and urban petty bourgeoisie is becoming more difficult; and that Burma has become the 10th poorest nation among third world countries.

In the political arena, the military government is madly clinging on to the reactionary state constitution which was drafted by itself and imposed upon the people, and is unilaterally destroying hopes for ending the civil war in the country, and for building internal peace, democracy and national unity which are greatly desired by the people of all nationalities.

The people themselves are also seeing the extent of the deterioration in the social, health, education and all other fields. The military government tries to perpetuate its reactionary power by practicing the Burma Socialist Program [BSP] one-party dictatorship and by using its henchmen organizations and its complete network of bureaucratic oppression machinery to oppress, divide and brainwash the people. It uses the mercenary army in conducting offenses to surround and smash the base areas of the Burma Communist Party [BCP] and other revolutionary forces.

Such offensives by the reactionary governments are nothing new for the revolutionary people who have encountered numerous such experiences in the past 35 years. In a period such as today, when the enemy force is superior to that of ours, phenomena like revolutionary forces countering the offensives of the enemy will occur time and again. If the revolutionary forces can completely rely on the masses by agitating and organizing them, if our ranks can be indissolubly consolidated, if we can tenaciously overcome any sort of obstacle or difficulty by practicing revolutionary heroism, if we correctly practice the strategy and tactics of people's war, the revolutionary forces will be able not only to smash the enemy's offensives but also to advance the revolutionary war. Later, after repeatedly smashing the enemy's offensives, the revolutionary people's force will become superior to the enemy force and the revolutionary war will be a success.

Reactionaries are very foolish people. They believe their reactionary power will last indefinitely. They foolishly think that they can prevent people's revolutions from emerging or, if they do emerge, that they will be able to douse the flames of people's revolutions. The late AFPFL, even when it was about to split up ignominiously, clamored that its power would last for 40 years. The party believed that its factional feuds could be settled peacefully. However, the outcome was completely different from what it thought. The reactionary military clique, which gradually gained administrative power following the decline of the AFPFL Government, also thinks highly of itself just as the AFPFL did.

The clique members foolishly believe that the BSP one-party dictatorship will last forever and that the handing over and distribution of power within the clique will proceed smoothly. However, the outcome will not be as they believe and the clique will also disintegrate ignominiously. Such a fate cannot be avoided even if military offensives are launched, and none of the clique's bosses can prevent it from happening. Factions within the military clique will resort to even more merciless, wicked tricks and the fight among themselves will be even more intense than when the AFPFL factions fought each other when the AFPFL was about to break up. They will surely head toward their downfall.

The root cause of why reactionary organizations inevitably fall is inherent with such organizations; that is, because of the main, insoluble contradiction between the reactionary military clique on the one side and the people of all nationalities, who represent the majority, on the other. That contradiction will not disappear, but will grow more intense with passing time.

In the main contradiction between the military government and the people of all nationalities, communists have stood staunchly on the side of the people and have struggled for many years. They will continue to struggle tenaciously until the military government falls.

The Ne Win-san Yu military government will definitely fall.

People's Democratic revolution will definitely be victorious.

Dear BOP members, communist youths, commanders and combatants of the people's army, regional people's armed forces, people's militia, and people in base areas and guerrilla base areas:

The Ne Win-san Yu military government is in a belligerent mood; it is once again being foolhardy and plans to launch offensives in the base areas to test our strength. Throughout the revolutionary war, we have encountered numerous such offensives. This is nothing new for us. The enemy forces which will take part in the offensive are the very forces which have been punished many times by our people's army, our people's guerrillas and our people's militia units. The military government has nursed the wounds of these forces and is sending them once again as sacrificial victims. It is our greatest task to take this opportunity to effectively smash the enemy's offensive.

We must resolutely and courageously struggle with a determination to defend our glorious base area, which was founded by sacrificing the blood and sweat of tens of thousands of martyrs, and protect the lives, property, houses and farms of our beloved forefathers, parents, relatives and families.

Let us drown in a sea of flames of the people's war any enemy who dares to intrude into our area. Let us emulate each other in carrying out even greater deeds in the interests of all the people throughout the country, for the cause of liberating the oppressed people of all nationalities and in the interests of the BCP. [song of the people's army]

Dear privates, noncommissioned officers and commanders of the Ne Win-san Yu military government army: The military government is about to send you all as sacrificial victims to be drowned in the sea of flames of the people's war. We believe that the recent events of Operation King Conqueror still remain fresh in your minds. You will have to die now or be crippled or lamed for the sake of preserving the power and wealth of the chiefs of the military clique. You will be sacrificed on the altar of civil war although not a trace of your interests are involved.



The chiefs of the military clique speak as if the war you are about to engage in is a national war or a war in the interests of the country. Is it truly a national war in the interests of the state? Emphatically no. There can be no doubt about such a lie, particularly when the Ne Win-san Yu military government, which is reliant on all sorts of imperialists and reactionaries, says you are waging a national war. It is also a blatant lie when the Ne Win-san Yu military government, which is oppressing and ruling while the people are suffering, says you are protecting the sovereignty of the country.

The war they are waging is a reactionary civil war. If the need actually arises to wage a national war, when an imperialist power commits aggression against Burma, we the communists are prepared to fight at the forefront and in the most difficult of positions. This is a public declaration we have made before. We have also clearly told your U Ne Win about this. U Ne Win himself even said: We shall join hands in the fight.

Those who were of age or know about the era of the revolution against the fascists will surely remember that communists fought at the forefront and in the most difficult and vulnerable positions. Communists, together with the people, also fought unflinchingly against the British imperialists. Even your military leaders dare not deny this.

Today imperialism is on the rampage in the world and national wars are being waged in some countries to fight imperialist aggressors. This can also happen in Burma, and hence the BCP, with its eye to the future, desires to end the civil war in a just manner. However, your leaders do not want to end the civil war. Far from ending the civil war, they did not even want to agree to a temporary cease-fire during the negotiations.

Although the military government did not agree to a cease-fire with us, they did arrange a cease-fire with an organization allied to us. This exposed the military government's policy to divide, and its wicked design firstly to smash the communist party and later the allied parties and organizations and the armed forces.

Dear privates, noncommissioned officers and commanders of the military government army: Now is the time for you all to give this matter serious consideration. We hope you will give due consideration and reach a correct decision.

CSO: 4211/10

## PHNOM PENH REPORTS ON MILITIA ACTIONS

## Battambang Province

BK140707 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Aside from the tasks of providing security in localities and defending the communications routes and railroads, the militia units throughout Battambang Province have adopted effective measures in patrolling and defending various important areas both along the border and in the forested area in the interior of the country. In 1982, in cooperation with the district forces and operation units, they ambushed and attacked enemy elements on 181 occasions, killed 42 enemy elements of all stripes, took 9 others prisoner, wounded 14 and urged 9 others to surrender. They also seized 23 assorted weapons, 32 mines, 125 (?HMT) mines and some other war materiel.

## Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey

BK140727 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] In addition to their main tasks of defending villages and communes, patrolling and maintaining normal traffic on communications routes and assisting the people in their production drive, the militia units throughout Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province have always been ready to fight: they have fought well and scored satisfactory victories. Militia units stationed along the border area have been very skillful in combating and frustrating all perfidious maneuvers of the enemy. Simultaneously many other militia units in communes in the interior of the country have accomplished their mass persuasion task and succeeded in providing security for the people.

In 1982, the militia units carried out 214 combat activities both separately and together with the armed forces to crush the enemy and defend their villages and communes. They killed 100 enemy elements, wounded 67 and took 47 others prisoner. They also urged 225 enemy elements to surrender and seized 36 assorted weapons, 18 grenades, 10 mines and some other war materiel.

CSO: 4212/12

## KPRAF WEEKLY BATTLE ACTIVITIES REPORTED

BK100814 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Dec 82

## ["Weekly Roundup of KPRAF Activities"]

[Excerpt] According to latest reports, during the week spanning the end of November and beginning of December, the Thai authorities continued to openly help the Pol Pot gang violate our Kampuchean territory. In fact, they sent aircraft of the L-19 type and many helicopters to intrude deep into our airspace over the Anlung Veng, Koh Kong, Yeang Dangkum and Poipet areas. They also used armed boats to encroach into our territorial waters 143 times and conducted reconnaissance missions on Kaoh Tang Island, 7 km within Koh Kong Province. In particular, their armed boats regularly ventured 9 to 10 km into the zone north of Koh Kong. On the mainland, the Thai fired H-12 rockets and 100 and 120 mm artillery shells onto hills 343, 199 and 172-A north of Koh Kong and against Smat Deng in Pursat.

From 26 to 30 November, they fired 20 other barrages at the areas west of Ta Sanh, Samlot, Kamrieng, Yeang Dangkum and Sangke. In particular, on 29 November they fired hundreds of H-12 rockets into the area west of Pailin, Battambang Province. Even more arrogantly, while the Thai provided sustained covering fire and sent reconnaissance planes to pinpoint targets, the Pol Pot bandits ventured in small groups to carry out sabotage and rob our people of food and property along the border. However, their dark and perfidious activities and maneuvers could not escape the shrewd eyes of our very vigilant revolutionary armed forces and people who cooperated with each other in dealing stinging punitive blows against them.

On 26 November, at a point 20 km from the border, our armed forces killed three Pol Pot bandits and seized three weapons, including a B-40. On 29 November, at [name indistinct] of Pursat Province our armed forces surrounded and killed 13 bandits and seized 9 AK's. On 28 and 30 November, at Ta Sanh and Samlot, a group of bandits attempting to carry out their activities there were intercepted in time by our vigilant border defense forces. Following the clash, five bandits were killed on the spot, four others were taken prisoner and 7 AK's, 2 mines, 4 grenades and 90 kg of rice were seized.

Deep in the interior of our fatherland, the bandits also tried to launch misleading propaganda against our revolution and sabotage our people's life. However, all their actions were neutralized by our revolutionary armed forces and people. Many of them were surrounded, liquidated or captured. On 30 November, for example, our militiamen in Kulen District, Preah Vihear Province, killed two bandits, captured four others and seized two AK's and two kit bags. On 26 November, our revolutionary armed forces in Siem Pang District, Stung Treng Province, wiped out 15 bandits and seized 9 assorted weapons, 2 mines and 2 15-watt communications radios.

On 27 November, a group of bandits was smashed by a combined force of regular, regional and militia troopers before they could carry out their attempts to rob people of their food west of Moung Russei District, Battambang Province. Five of the bandits were killed and three AK's were seized. A day later, in Varin District of Siem Reap Province, two groups of hungry bandits looting the people's food were surrounded and destroyed in time by our armed forces and militia. Six bandits were killed on the spot and five others were wounded. We also seized 2 AK's, 200 rounds of ammunition and 60 kg of rice which were returned to the people.

CSO: 4212/12

## 'VODK' URGES DK NONALIGNED SUMMIT REPRESENTATION

BK210403 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to  
Kampuchea 2330 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Station commentary: "The Nonaligned Movement Must Eliminate Fidel Castro's Unjust Act in Depriving Democratic Kampuchea of Its Legitimate Right to Representation in the Nonaligned Movement by Immediately Restoring Democratic Kampuchea's Right to Representation and Seat in This Movement"]

[Text] What is the cause of the problem of Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate right to representation in the Nonaligned Movement? Everyone still remembers that during the sixth summit conference held in Havana, Cuba, in September 1979, at the instigation of the Soviet Union and through the maneuvers carried out by Vietnam—the aggressor against Kampuchea—Fidel Castro, by taking advantage of his capacity as chairman of the conference, illegally deprived Democratic Kampuchea of its legitimate and legal right to representation in the Nonaligned Movement, thus preventing the Democratic Kampuchean representative from attending the sixth summit conference. This was a cunning trick of the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors aimed at legitimizing their aggression in Kampuchea, making the world community accept their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli and installing instead the Heng Samrin puppet—the Vietnamese running dog—in the Non-aligned Movement.

Castro's use of his dictatorial powers to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its right to attend the sixth nonaligned summit conference in Havana is an extremely barbarous and unjust act. Aside from Castro, the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors and the Soviet bloc, nobody else dares to engage in such a barbarous, abominable act. With the support and cooperation of the Soviet international expansionists Vietnam sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy this Democratic Kampuchean state, which is a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement. This armed aggression against Kampuchea was a flagrant violation of the spirit of the UN Charter and of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. If it had acted according to the principles of the movement, the sixth nonaligned summit conference should have adopted a resolution condemning the Vietnamese aggressors and demanding they withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea immediately. But, Fidel Castro, by taking the advantage of his position as chairman of this conference, turned to deprive Democratic Kampuchea—victim of the Vietnamese



aggression—of its right to representation. This was obviously a gross, barbarous act of injustice. This decision by Fidel Castro was not agreed upon by the heads of state and heads of government of various nonaligned countries. But, instead, this decision was opposed and condemned by most of the nonaligned countries.

As the seventh nonaligned summit conference is approaching, the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors have started to threaten others and have launched all kinds of perfidious diplomatic schemes in an attempt to once again plunder and eliminate Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate right to representation in the Nonaligned Movement and to prevent Democratic Kampuchea from attending this seventh summit conference. Can the nonaligned countries which uphold the nonaligned principles and are loyal to the ideals of the Nonaligned Movement allow the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors and their company to further commit such an unjust act against Democratic Kampuchea, which is a founding member of the movement and the victim of the Vietnamese aggression, as Castro did at the sixth summit conference?

For the past 4 years, all the peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world, including most of the nonaligned countries, have recognized the Democratic Kampuchean Government. They have voiced support—each year with even a greater number of votes than the preceding year—for the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations as the sole legal and legitimate representative of Kampuchea. For this reason, we hope that the overwhelming majority of the nonaligned countries will adhere to their stand of opposing the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and support Democratic Kampuchea's right to representation in the Nonaligned Movement as they did in the past sessions of the UN General Assembly.

The restoration of Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate right and seat in the Nonaligned Movement is a just act and is necessary for the defense of the principles and ideals of the Nonaligned Movement and its maintenance as an independent and nonbloc organization which opposes the acts of aggression and expansion and defends peace and stability in the world.

CSO: 4212/12

**'VODK' REPORTS ON SRV TROOPS' ACTIVITIES**

**Move People to 'Strategic Villages'**

BK240713 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] On 5 December the Vietnamese aggressors herded our people from Phum Popel, Kriel Pong and Kdiek Chrum in Sot Nikom District, Siem Reap Province into strategic villages located along a new road leading from Trach to Damrei Kon. The Vietnamese aggressors confined and banned our people from making any movement or having contact with one another. Thus, our people have suffered shortages of everything—food, medicine and clothing. They are starving and dying every day.

By doing this, the Vietnamese aggressors hope to prevent our people from having contact with our army and guerrillas and to use our people as a shield to protect them from attack from our army and guerrillas. Moreover, this is done to carry on their policy of starving and exterminating our people. However, these cruel acts of the Vietnamese aggressors can never intimidate our people. On the contrary, our people have become more indignant at the Vietnamese aggressors and are struggling valiantly against them.

**Fire on Protesters in Phnom Penh**

BK260738 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] On 8 December, dockers in Phnom Penh held a demonstration against the Vietnamese enemies and demanded a wage increase, but the cruel Vietnamese enemies fired on them, killed two and arrested a number of others.

However, this barbarous and cruel act of the Vietnamese enemies cannot intimidate the fraternal Phnom Penh dockers. On the contrary, it only fuels their fire of rage. For the past few years, the Vietnamese aggressors have done nothing to alleviate the lives of workers and people who live in Phnom Penh and have, instead, stolen, plundered, cheated, oppressed, repressed and arrested them daily.

The fraternal people unanimously agreed that they must continue the struggle because, if they do not, they will starve to death.

That is why, at present, our people's movement against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to demand improved living standards has erupted in every form.

#### Conscription in Prey Veng

BK281343 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Dec 82

[News commentary: "In Kamchay Mea District, Prey Veng Province, Our People Sharpened Their Knives and Reclaimed 21 of Their Sons From Vietnamese Conscription"]

[Text] On 12 October, the Vietnamese aggressors conscripted our youths in (Sralai Saley) village, (Smaong Khang Tbong) commune, Kamchay Mea District, in Prey Veng Province, to send them to die on their behalf.

The next day, the father of one of the youths sharpened his knife and went off to reclaim his son. Other people on seeing this also went along and they reclaimed 21 of their sons altogether.

This event clearly shows the spirit of patriotism and pride of our people in Prey Veng Province--as well as all over the country--who are absolutely against their relatives becoming slaves of the Vietnamese, serving as soldiers and dying on their behalf. This event also shows that the movement of our people living in zones temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese aggressors against these oppressive, plundering Vietnamese enemies is expanding daily.

Even in the Eastern Region which adjoins Vietnamese territory and on which the Vietnamese enemy have a tight grip, our people are still able to struggle in all forms, protesting and demonstrating and using knives, axes, and sticks against them. Our people in the Eastern Region, as well as all over the country, realize that in order for themselves and their nation and race to live and live in honor, they must struggle, and struggle with weapons, against the Vietnamese aggressors so that they will not be so arrogant and oppress our people at will.

Our people are determined to join together and unite with our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas to continue the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators until achieving final victory.

CSO: 4212/12

'VODK' REPORTS BATTLE STATISTICS

SRV Troop Train Ambushed

BK220903 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] On 1 December, our national army and guerrillas ambushed a train transporting Vietnamese troops at (Chrak Siem), Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province. An engine and three cars were destroyed. Twelve Vietnamese enemy soldiers were killed and 25 others wounded. Among those killed was a Vietnamese captain. Vietnamese soldiers, who posted at a nearby position and who came to help their colleagues, were ambushed by us. Four of them were killed and two others wounded. Among those killed was a Vietnamese platoon commander.

Next day, the Vietnamese enemy soldiers who came to inspect their train, stepped on our landmines and were ambushed by our national army and guerrillas. Two Vietnamese enemy soldiers were killed and another was wounded.

In sum, we inflicted 46 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy forces. We destroyed an engine, three cars, a 12.8 machinegun, AR-40 and nine AK's. We seized two AK's and a quantity of materiel.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people in Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province.

Moung-Kaos Kralar Battlefield

BK240446 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Last November our comrades in arms on the Moung-Kaos Kralar battlefield killed 30 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 40 others for a total of 70 enemy casualties.

In the production of the primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 190,000 new punji stakes, dug 40 punji pitfalls and set 90 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Moung-Kralar battlefield.

Western Region Battlefield

BK240751 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Last November our comrades in arms on the Western Region battlefield killed 34 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 25 others for a total of 59 enemy casualties. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 920,000 new punji stakes, dug 170 punji pits and set 180 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Western Region battlefield.

CSO: 4212/12



## AGRICULTURAL REPORTS FOR 6-12, 13-19 DECEMBER 1982

6-12 December

BK130625 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 6-12 December:

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0417 GMT on 6 December reports that Kompong Cham Province's commercial service has purchased 450 tons of paddy, 320 tons of corn, 1,400 tons of soybean, 800 tons of tobacco and 200 tons of kapok. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 8 December says that in Ponhea Krek District, since the end of October, 3,250 hectares of slash-and-burn rice and early rice have been harvested. At 0430 GMT on 9 December, the radio notes that in Memot District there are more than 11,600 hectares of transplanted rice, over 3,100 hectares of subsidiary crops, about 850 hectares of industrial crops and 350 palm trees; the peasants in this district have raised more than 36,600 oxen, buffaloes, pigs, chickens and ducks. The radio at 0430 GMT on 12 December adds that in Tbong Khmum District, 1,188 hectares of early rice have been harvested, 1,270 tons of grain stored, and 75 tons of IR-36 rice harvested; 1,000 hectares of dry-season rice are being planted; and 344 tons of chemical fertilizer have been sold to peasants. In a later broadcast, at 1100 GMT on the same day, the radio notes that during the second quarter of this year, the province's veterinary service vaccinated 6,038 head of oxen, 3,246 head of buffalo and 137 pigs against various diseases.

Kandal: Phnom Penh Radio at 1300 GMT on 6 December reports that fishing groups of Kandal Province have caught more than 80 tons of fish since October. Last year they caught over 11,000 tons of fish. This year they plan to catch 11,150 tons. The radio at 0430 GMT on 7 December says that in Muk Kampul District, over 100 hectares of rice, including 70 hectares of IR-36 rice seed, have been sown and that more than 400 hectares of rice transplanted. The district's plan for secondary food crop production is 1,700 hectares. At 1300 GMT on 9 December, the radio adds that peasants in Kandal Province are making efforts to grow dry-season rice on 33,270 hectares and subsidiary crops on 15,980 hectares. The provincial agriculture service has supplied them with 257 tons of IR-36 rice seed, 1,300 tons of fertilizer and 50 water pumps. So far, nearly 1,300 hectares of rice, including IR-36, third- and fourth-month rice, have been transplanted.

**Battambang:** SPK NEWS AGENCY at 0419 GMT on 7 December carries a report on a meeting held by the Front Committee of Battambang Province on 2 December in honor of the fourth founding anniversary of the front. Sam Svon, chairman of the committee, in a report on the developments of the province, notes that Battambang Province planted 287,500 hectares of rice and sold 50,000 tons of paddy to the state in the past rainy season. The news agency at 0401 GMT on 10 December adds that in Ratanamondol District, peasants have harvested 2,500 hectares of rainy-season rice. The district planted 500 hectares of corn, 165 hectares of beans and 80 hectares of industrial crops in the last rainy season.

**Takeo:** Radio Phnom Penh at 0430 GMT on 7 December reports that in Prey Kabbas District, from October to the end of November, 600 hectares of dry-season rice were planted and that rainy-season rice is being harvested. The target for dry-season rice production is 8,000 hectares.

**Kampot:** SPK at 1430 GMT on 8 December says that by mid-October, the people of Kampot Province had harvested 20,000 hectares of early rice. The province plans to sell 7,000 tons of paddy to the state. Phnom Penh Radio at 1300 GMT on 9 December adds that the people of the province are determined to complete harvesting 72,700 hectares of late and ordinary rice soon.

**Pursat:** According to SPK at 0412 GMT on 9 December, Pursat Province has completed harvesting 6,000 hectares of early rice and is in the process of harvesting late rice. In the last rainy season the province planted 64,000 hectares of rice or 1,000 hectares more than planned. The news agency at 1434 GMT on the same day adds that by the end of November, the province had caught 385 tons of fish.

**Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey:** Phnom Penh Radio reports at 1300 GMT on 9 December that peasants in Sot Nikom District have planted 25,360 hectares of rice, sown 35 hectares of flood-receding rice and planted 130 hectares of subsidiary crops. By 10 November, they had harvested 1,448 hectares of early and slash-and-burn rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 11 December adds that in Banteay Srei District, peasants planted 5,600 hectares of rice during the last rainy season. By 10 November, they had harvested over 2,000 hectares of slash-and-burn rice and 100 hectares of early rice as well as planted 28 hectares of subsidiary crops.

**Kompong Thom:** At 1300 GMT on 10 December the radio notes that in Kompong Tralach District, over 11,550 hectares of rainy-season rice were planted. By 29 November, over 26 tons of slash-and-burn rice had been harvested; 3 hectares of subsidiary crops, over 16 hectares of vegetables and 3 hectares of industrial crops planted. The radio at 1300 GMT on 11 December adds that Kompong Thom Province has planted over 7,000 hectares of subsidiary crops.

**Kompong Chhnang:** In the same broadcast the radio notes that in Rolea P'ier District, 11,247 hectares of rainy-season rice were planted; over 33 hectares of subsidiary crops, 19 hectares of vegetables and 9 hectares of industrial crops have been grown. SPK at 1431 GMT on 11 December says that

Kompong Chhnang Province's commercial service plans to purchase 5,500 tons of paddy from the people.

Svay Rieng: The news agency at 0406 GMT on 12 December reports that the peasants in Svay Rieng Province have harvested 9,000 tons of rice including 116 tons of IR-36 rice. The province plans to cultivate 10,070 hectares of dry-season rice, including 740 hectares of IR-36 rice. In the last rainy season, the people cultivated 118,000 hectares of rice or 8,000 hectares more than planned.

#### 13-19 December

BK201203 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 13-19 December:

Pursat: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0411 GMT on 13 December reports that Pursat Province's commercial service has built a 3,000-ton capacity warehouse, repaired other warehouses for paddy storing and has available 400,000 sacks for rice filling. The service has set up 23 stations to buy 12,000 tons during the dry season. In the past rainy season, Pursat Province bought 7,500 tons of paddy. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 19 December says that in Bakan District, by the end of October (month as heard), over 27,000 hectares of various kinds of rice had been transplanted and nearly 600 hectares of secondary food crops planted. So far, 2,307 hectares of early and middle rice crops have been harvested.

Kompong Chhnang: Phnom Penh Radio at 0430 GMT on 13 December notes that up to the end of November, peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province had harvested 3,398.5 hectares of rice with a yield of more than 3,374 tons of paddy. Up to 30 November, more than 80 hectares of rice had been sown, 339.5 hectares of subsidiary crops and 48 hectares of industrial crops had been planted. At 0430 GMT on 17 December the radio elaborates that 3,500 hectares of rainy-season rice have been harvested.

Kandal: The radio at 0430 on 13 December says that Kien Svay District has transplanted rice on more than 1,890 hectares and grown subsidiary crops and vegetables on 2,750 hectares as well as harvested rice on 128 hectares.

Kompong Cham: In the same broadcast program, the radio reports on agricultural production in Memot District as follows: Up to now peasants in the district have harvested more than 5,350 hectares of slash-and-burn rice with a yield of 2 to 3 tons per hectare. In the period of 1-17 November, the district sold more than 120 tons of paddy to the state; during the past rainy season, it planted more than 120 tons of paddy, more than 5,000 hectares of rainy-season rice and about 1,000 hectares of subsidiary crops. It has grown 70 hectares of dry-season rice. There are more than 23,700 oxen, buffaloes, chickens and ducks and thousands of pigs (sentence as heard). At 1300 GMT on 13 December the radio adds that in the past rainy season Kroach Chhma District transplanted over 2,100 hectares of various types of rice and planted almost 2,000 hectares of secondary food crops. In the

current dry season the district plans to grow 2,440 hectares of rice. By the end of November, it has sown 854 hectares of rice and grown 200 hectares of corn, manioc, potato, sugarcane, tobacco and cotton. SPK NEWS AGENCY at 1435 GMT on 19 December adds that by the beginning of December, Kompong Cham Province had transplanted dry-season rice on more than 4,400 hectares. The province has repaired nine barrages—one in Kaoh Sotin District, three in Srei Santhor District and five others in Kompong Siem District. The province has also deepened canals totaling 2,900 meters long.

Kompong Thom: At 0430 GMT on 14 December, Phnom Penh Radio reports that Kompong Svay District in the past rainy season transplanted 30,671 hectares of various types of rice or 5,421 hectares above plan—and planted 858 hectares of corn, beans, sesame, manioc and vegetables. In the same period, the radio notes at 0430 GMT on 16 December, Sandan District planted more than 7,700 hectares of rainy-season rice and 870 hectares of subsidiary crops and vegetables. SPK at 0408 GMT on 16 December reports that Kompong Chom's commercial service plans to buy 26,000 tons of paddy this year. Baray District alone plans to buy 7,000 tons. The target for dry-season rice production is 1,070 hectares.

Svay Rieng: By the end of November, Svay Rieng Province had harvested 9,000 hectares of rice, according to Phnom Penh Radio at 0430 GMT on 14 December. In the past rainy season the province transplanted 118,000 hectares of rice, including 1,000 hectares of IR-36 rice strain.

Battambang: SPK at 0445 GMT on 14 December notes that, by mid-December, Sisophon District had harvested 1,390 hectares of early rice. This year the district has cultivated rice on 35,166 hectares or 1,910 hectares more than in 1981. It plans to sell 4,000 tons of rice to the state compared with 2,600 tons last year. Phnom Penh Radio at 0430 GMT on 19 December says that Monkolborie District, by 10 December, had harvested 956 hectares of early rice or 80 percent of the total early rice planted. In the past rainy season, the district planted 53,062 hectares of various types of rice, including 11,069 hectares of flood-receding rice and grew 1,300 hectares of secondary food crops.

Takeo: Radio Phnom Penh reports at 0430 GMT on 17 December that Prey Kabbas District transplanted more than 8,000 hectares of rice and grew hundreds of hectares of secondary food crops in the past rainy season. The rainy-season rice is being harvested; so far, 445 hectares of early rice have been harvested. The target for dry-season rice production is 8,000 hectares. By the beginning of December, the district had sown 320 hectares of dry-season rice and transplanted 830 other hectares. The district peasants have 21,590 head of oxen, 85 head of buffalo, 11,202 hogs and hundreds of thousands of fowl. The radio adds at 0430 GMT on 18 December that Samraong District planted rainy-season rice on 12,355 hectares this year. Apart from preparing for harvest of the rainy-season rice, peasants are growing flood-receding rice; so far 125 hectares of this rice have been sown and 157 hectares transplanted. About 5,000 hectares of land are being prepared for growing this rice.

CSO: 4212/12



**'VODK' EDITORIAL ON DRY SEASON PLAN**

BK161247 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to  
Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Station editorial: "The Kampuchean People, the Democratic Kampuchean Army and Guerrillas Are Determined To Raise High the Banner of Struggle Against the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors To Successfully Achieve the 1982-1983 Dry Season Plan in Order To Score Still Greater Successes Until Final Victory"]

[Text] The complete impasse facing the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the Kampuchean battlefield is worsening in all fields—military, political, economic, food, logistics, transport, medicine, and spiritual. The morale of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is low, with more and more desertions and mutinies. This situation has existed during the past four dry and rainy seasons.

In this fifth dry season, the situation facing the Vietnamese enemy is even worse. Compared to last year's dry season, this year the Vietnamese lack manpower and the morale of their soldiers is lower. Small and big strategic communications lines of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been attacked and cut by our Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas. Their transportation and communications links are more hamstrung than in previous seasons.

Our Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas have taken the initiative in bringing the fight to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors everywhere. Our combatants have cut transport and supply lines and killed more Vietnamese soldiers. Our combatants' attacks on the Vietnamese aggressors have baffled and bewildered them. Because of their true nature as aggressors and exterminators of the Kampuchean race, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies are stubborn. They are making all-out efforts to stage their most fascist and barbarous maneuvers—military, political and diplomatic—in 1982-1983 dry season.

On the Kampuchean battlefield, the Vietnamese enemies have resorted to these measures:



1. They have sent reinforcements from their country to replace battlefield losses and to counter military activities in this dry season aimed at delaying their war of aggression and race extermination in Kampuchea. The other purpose of this reinforcement is to delay their defeat on the battlefields in order to let them have time to stage diplomatic and other tricky maneuvers.

2. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have increased their use of toxic chemical weapons in support of their combat activities to resist our Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas' attacks.

3. They have increased the speed of their forced draft of Khmer soldiers. However, in the past as at present and in the future, the Kampuchean people have struggled and will continue to do so to oppose this Vietnamese act with all their means. In this the people have successively defeated the Vietnamese plan.

4. The Vietnamese enemy will continue to create various separate resistance groups and give them Khmer names in order to use them to fight us from behind. The Vietnamese aggressors use these groups to guide them in fighting us.

5. They will continue to use small units as spy and special units to attack us from the flank and from the rear so as to obstruct our advance. But past experience has shown that if we are highly vigilant in patrolling and if we use many primitive weapons and landmines, these Vietnamese spy and special units are inevitably killed.

6. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors will make every effort with their accomplices to stage tricky maneuvers in an attempt to divide the Kampuchean tripartite coalition forces.

Although the Vietnamese enemy have waged their poisonous and dirty tricky maneuvers, the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas all over the country continue to heighten their vigilance and are determined to overcome all obstacles to raise high the banner of struggle in order to definitely and successfully fulfill our dry season duties.

Therefore, during this 1982-1983 dry season and in the future, all of us--the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas--must follow these instructions:

1. We must fully understand and carefully and efficiently implement our goals, which are clearly stated in the political program of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea [PDFGNUK] and the declaration of the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. We have to unite the forces of the entire Kampuchean nation and people to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven out from Kampuchea.

2. To continue to raise high the banner of struggle on the military, political and diplomatic battlefields, we have to turn aside in good time all the tricky maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices.

3. All of us must continue to make every effort to work closely with our entire people to build, strengthen, develop and increase the forces of our heroic Kampuchean people. These forces have to be stronger and more courageous to share weal and woe at all times with our people in our fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until final victory.

4. We must continue to pay attention and improve the implementation of our sacred slogan: Khmers do not fight fellow Khmers. Khmers unite to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators.

5. Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas must make every effort with a spirit of high responsibility as the noble children and grandchildren of our heroic Kampuchean people to correctly and efficiently implement the guerrilla warfare. In particular, they have to use and improve upon the guerrilla warfare strategy by using units and groups to transform our guerrilla forces into iron nets throughout the country and an ocean of guerrilla war and people's war. They must fight and kill more Vietnamese enemy soldiers. They have to cut the enemy's transportation and communication lines. These lines must be successively cut in portions. When the opportunity arises, we have to attack and destroy their positions and enlarge our controlled zones.

6. All of us must continue to further sharpen our traditional firm patriotic stand through our daily activities in our continued struggle to score successes in achieving the 1982-1983 dry season plan in order to obtain more and greater victories until the final victory when the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators are all driven out from our beloved Kampuchea.

This is our heavy historic and direct duty. All of us must continue to make every effort in our struggle to achieve victory to be worthy of the confidence of our Kampuchean nation and people and that of all peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries as well as that of friends near and far in the world who have assisted and supported us.

CSO: 4212/12

## BRIEFS

**HENG SAMRIN GREETES POLISH LEADER**—Phnom Penh, 16 Dec (SPK)—On the 73d birthday of Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, sent him his "warm and fraternal congratulations." Chairman Heng Samrin wished Henryk Jablonski "good health, longevity and complete success in fulfilling his talk" full of responsibility to guarantee socialism and the well-being of the fraternal Polish people. [Text] [BK181030 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1440 GMT 16 Dec 82]

**CUBAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS**—Phnom Penh, 30 Nov (SPK)—Orestes Quintana Marquez, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kampuchea, presented his credentials to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, in Phnom Penh on Monday, 29 November. In the presence of Kong Korm, vice minister of foreign affairs, Chairman Heng Samrin held cordial talks with the new Cuban ambassador. Miguel Puentes Fraga, first secretary of the Cuban Embassy to Kampuchea, was also present on this occasion. Chairman Heng Samrin deeply thanked the Cuban party, government and people led by Fidel Castro for supporting the Kampuchean people and contributing to the expulsion of the Pol Pot gang from the nonaligned movement. Orestes Quintana Marquez highly appreciated the rapid progress of Kampuchea during the past nearly 4 years under the leadership of the KPRP. He affirmed that these successes are due to the solidarity between the Kampuchean people and the socialist countries. He affirmed that the Cuban people always remain at the side of the Kampuchean people in the struggle against their enemies and that they pledge to consolidate the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Kampuchean and Cuban peoples. [Text] [BK300715 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 30 Nov 82]

CSO: 4219/21

## COMMENTARY BLASTS U.S., SUPPORTS FMLN IN EL SALVADOR

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 26 Oct 82 p 1

[Commentary: "The Liberation Struggle of the People in El Salvador Must Succeed"]

[Text] After the Reagan administration openly announced its "life and death interest" in Central America, El Salvador like the other states in this area has experienced severe bloodshed. They are afraid of an uprising by the patriotic Salvadorans. The United States has increased its "urgent" assistance in the form of money and military equipment to the dictatorship under the leadership of Duarte in order to suppress, murder, and arrest Salvadorans daily in order to maintain the regime they want in that country. The United States has also invaded Honduras by force to create trouble internationally, and to destroy the struggle of the patriotic Salvadorans as they did in instigating and supporting blood-thirsty Zionist Israel in invading Lebanon and killing Lebanese and Palestinians.

Since the beginning of the civil war in 1979 over 35,000 Salvadorans, or 1 percent of the entire population, have died at the blood-stained hands of the power holders. Every day tens of people are victims of suppression. Over 700,000 [as published] Salvadorans have fled to other countries. Progressive and justice-loving nations worldwide strongly condemned the Salvadoran power holders and the leading circles in Washington and those who have collaborated in the most barbarous crimes in Central America. It is most certain that their cruel suppression has created even more resentment among the Salvadorans. By cooperating with forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] the Salvadorans have increased their struggle to destroy the power of the reactionary power holders and to attack different strategic locations of the enemy. Now they are able to seize and control the situation in many cities within the country in the newly liberated areas such as in Palo Grande 40 km from the capital, San Salvador. The FMLN is organizing a new life and is setting different measures preparatory to normalizing the standard of living of the people, without fear. In these liberated areas there are schools, hospitals, agricultural co-ops, and organized supplementary education along with base construction in the rear zone. In October alone the patriotic combatants continued their widespread fight in behalf of the country, and were able to capture 6 different localities. They captured tens of soldiers of the dictatorial regime. There were almost 200 dead and injured. On the 19th the patriotic forces was able to seize an important strategic route of the United States and El Salvadoran reactionaries.

When we study the combat situation, observers in different countries gave their views that the fight of the patriotic forces is progressing to victory. If there were no aid from the United States the power holders would not survive for even 2 days.

The Lao people are rejoicing in the Salvadoran patriotic forces' new victories, and always support the Salvadorans' struggle for independence, to be their own master, and for justice in society along with other progressive and peace-loving forces worldwide. The Lao people strongly believe that with brave determination and in fighting without yielding, and with the absolute solidarity and cooperation towards the FMLN, the Salvadorans must certainly gain complete victory in the liberation of their beloved nation.

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CSO: 4206/21



# SON LA-HOUA PHAN TWIN PROVINCE RELATIONSHIP NOTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 15 Oct 82 p 2

[Article from VIETNAM PICTORIAL]

[Text] Son La Province and Houa Phan Province of Laos share a 200-km border. In 1967 these two provinces officially became twin provinces. It has been a long time that the people of these two provinces along the border have shared and helped each other as if they were members of the same family. An old poem once said:

Close relationships mean southerners become sons-in-law  
or northerners  
Together they clear the same piece of highland farm  
Together they plough the same rice field  
Together they drink water from the same river  
Together they eat bananas from the same bunch.

The solidarity between Vietnam-Laos and Son La-Houa Phan has its heritage from long ago. This has been particularly true since the Indochinese Communist Party is the original source of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the present LPRP. The militant solidarity is ever closer and is continually expanding.

Resistance against French colonialism in 1950-1951 was a time of deepest crisis. The people in Son La were suppressed and cruelly murdered. Its revolutionary bases were destroyed. At that time they were assisted and taken care of by the people of Houa Phan. Therefore, Son La cadres and their armies regained their strength, returned to the fight, and liberated their homeland.

In 1959-1960, carrying out new colonial tricks the American imperialists hoped to destroy the Lao revolutionary forces. Cadres, the army, and the people in Houa Phan Province were suppressed, and cruelly killed. At that time the Son La people did everything they could with their spirit, materials, and their sweat and blood in order to make it possible for cadres, armies, and the people of Houa Phan Province to build up their bases and to revitalize and liberalize their homeland. Starting with the liberation of Son District, Fa Thi, and Tong Kho, the last nest of looters in the Houa Phan area, the Son La people shared their tears and laughter with the people in Houa Phan Province when they faced disaster. Together they overcame natural disasters. For example, when there was a flood in 1975 the people of all nationalities in Xieng Kho

(Laos) saved the lives and the valuable belongings of the people in Song Ma who faced a serious flood. The people of Xieng Kho sent the survivors they had rescued along with their belongings back to the people in Song Ma. They repaired funeral pyres, the last resting place for those who had lost their lives. The people in Son La Province themselves were concerned about the disaster victims in their neighboring country based on the idea of breaking a grain of rice or a piece of vegetable to share with others. It was a willingness to share and deep gratitude. When we are faced with difficulties we love each other even more.

It has been more than 10 years from the day Houa Phan Province was liberated to now. In the time of construction and economic expansion the people in Houa Phan always have support from our fraternal Son La people in all aspects.

In the past Lao people in mountainous areas used to clear the land to engage in highland farming. Their rice capacity was low and [there] was not enough to eat each year. Son La Province sent people in to guide their friends about how to farm and to engage in twice-a-year rice farming. They sent in new high-quality rice strain seedlings to help their friends increase the harvest and to help the villagers to gradually have enough food to eat. When they heard that their friends faced the problem of no tools for rice farming, Son La sent some blacksmiths along with tools and equipment, e.g., stoves and a pump, to promptly help their friends build up their base, and to produce new kinds of agricultural tools. Nowadays each canton of their friend has 1-3 blacksmith shops. In order to respond to their friends' needs Son La also constructed many kinds of projects for them: irrigation, communications, a noodle factory, and subsidiary food supplies. Another thing was that not long ago a ceremony was held in Sam Neua to celebrate the achievement of building a high school named Phan-La with construction assistance from Son La. The school has complete equipment and might take in as many as 800 students as a boarding school.

Comrade Cam Ngoan, chairman of the Son La Province People's Committee, said that "the cooperation and mutual assistance in many aspects between these twin provinces, Son La-Houa Phan, was necessary and was most successful. Whatever work we did for you, our friends, is the work you did for Son La. It increased and improved the construction and protection of the two fraternal provinces. There is an issue which we both consider most basic and decisive, and that is the problem of cadres. Up to now we have helped to train hundreds of cadres in many kinds of work for you. Now there over a hundred cadres studying in a mid-level specialized task school in the province. We also accepted a number of your small children to study in a long-term project to prepare new generations to carry on the work in the future. We consider this as our responsibility and our international obligation."

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CSO: 4206/21

SRV, GDR AID IN WAR INVALID REHABILITATION NOTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 30 Oct 82 p 2

[Article: "Rehabilitating Disabled People"]

[Text] Rehabilitating 5,000-6,000 people disabled by war and various accidents nationwide has recently been the topic of discussion between us and the board of directors of the national medical center for rehabilitation of the disabled.

They told us of the important goals of our party and government, which are to treat wounds and disabilities caused by war, diseases such as polio, birth defects, mental illness, etc., and to improve physical ability, limit the spread of disease, and give everyone a chance to be a useful member of society. For humanity and for these reasons, after the nation was liberated our party and government set up a plan to improve and expand the former center for the disabled, which had been set up by the American imperialists and their henchmen for military use only, to become a medical rehabilitation center for the disabled. Its aim is to serve the general public, including both physical therapy and prosthetics. There are now approximately 80 patients, including 12 small children, most of whom had contracted polio.

The important treatment for small children with polio is to train them in speaking, reading, writing, and physical exercise, along with medical treatment in order to strengthen their muscles and restore damaged organs to normal.

Treatment for adults, in addition to artificial limbs, disease treatment, and physical exercise, includes career guidance as well. This is to train them to work and study new careers which are suitable for their physical handicap in order to enable all disabled persons to hold a job and to be self-sufficient. The career that is suitable for most patients is weaving.

During the visit to this center I also met Comrade Thong Khanhong in the prosthetics section where he was guiding and training a mid-level medical group. Meeting me by accident, he told me that each year his section is able to produce a total of 3,000 artificial limbs. Of these there are over 100 pairs of artificial legs, and over 100 pairs of "lap kha." The rest are shoes, feet, canes, etc. Moreover, his section has researched and is able to successfully produce kneecaps and feet made of wood or materials that can be obtained domestically. At the end he noted that they were of good quality and were able to meet needs.

However, this rehabilitation medical center for the disabled has not yet met the needs of the existing number of disabled or handicapped people nationwide at the present time. Therefore, attention is being given to improving and expanding this work. In 1981-1982 the Socialist Republic of Vietnam assisted the center with 100 pairs of artificial feet. The German Democratic Republic is providing capital to train cadres and to expand the building equipped with modern machines to make shoes for handicapped people. It is expected to be completed around the beginning of next year, and will start to produce and to serve patients with GDR experts and Lao technicians who will soon be completing their training in the GDR. This center now has only 24 physical therapists and 27 technicians who produce artificial limbs. The work here is difficult and complex; however, the medical cadres and support cadres are all struggling very well to carry it out.

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CSO: 4206/21

## JAPANESE-AIDED WATER STORAGE PROJECT DESCRIBED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 23 Oct 82 p 2

[Article: "For the Consumption of People in the Capital"]

[Text] Another recent photo shows the construction of water storage for the near future in the Phon Than and Phon Tong areas for people in the Vientiane Capital area and which has been carried on feverishly and hurriedly in order to greet the coming seventh anniversary of National Day on 2 December.

Aid for this water storage project by the Japanese Government was 600 million yen, and a number of experts who worked without charge. According to Comrade Kongfa, the chief who is responsible for both projects, the actual work started in March 1982. At one time there was a problem because the construction equipment did not arrive in time because it had to pass through Thailand. The equipment is all modern. Up to 200 workers were anticipated for each project; however, when workers were put in each unit there were only 60 people for both projects. Basic construction has been completed [amounting to] 50 percent of the whole construction plan. This included the pouring of a reinforced concrete floor, and the pouring of 3,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete in 16 reinforcing steel supports. Each water storage tank in the Phon Than and Phon Tong areas is able to store 1,500 cubic meters of water. The mouth of the storage tank is 19.20 meters wide. The height of each is 7.50 meters. The water storage tank in Phon Than is 34.86 meters from the dirt surface to the top; for Phon Tong it is 29.86 meters. The construction of both has been going on as usual. They are expected to be complete according to the set plan at the end of 1982, because the construction workers at both sites have construction experience from the irrigation construction project in Chinaimo. It was at the latter project that workers of all sections in the irrigation company have sacrificed their sweat and intelligence to take part in cutting down the expenses by as much as 9,647,500 kip for the party and government.

Comrade Kongfa also emphasized further that these two water storage construction projects are the way that they are attentively implementing the resolution of the third party congress as well as the First Five-Year Plan, which aims to raise the standard of living of the people, especially the people in Vientiane Capital. Not only will they be able to look good, but the people will also be able to consume clear and clean water from these storage units. This follows along with the present age when the people of each nation in the whole world have clean water.

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CSO: 4206/21



## BRIEFS

**FRG AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL CALL**—Vientiane, Dec 14 (KPL)—The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany to Laos, Hermann Flender, on Dec 13 bid farewell to the Lao minister for foreign affairs, Phoun Sipaseut. The foreign minister, on this occasion, congratulated the ambassador who is near the end of his mission here for his contribution for the strengthening of the good friendship relations between Laos and the FRG and seized this opportunity to express his thanks to the FRG for its aid given to Lao People's Democratic Republic. P. Sipaseut finally wished the ambassador further success in this new mission and a good trip home. [Text] [BK141242 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 14 Dec 82]

**CUBAN COMMITTEE'S ARRIVAL**—Vientiane, [Dec] 8 (KPL)—A delegation of the Cuban Committee for Solidarity With World Humanity led by its chairman, Rene Rodriguez Cruz, who is also member of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, arrived here on December 6 for an official visit. The Cuban solidarity committee was greeted at the Wattai Airport by Khambou Soumisai, member of the LPRP CC, head of the leading committee of Vientiane municipality, and president of the Laos-Cuba Friendship Association. Turro Gonzalez, charge d'affaires A.I. of Cuban Embassy to Laos was also on hand. [Text] [BKO90143 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 8 Dec 82]

**DISCUSSIONS WITH CUBAN GROUP**—Vientiane, Dec 8 (OANA-KPL)—General topical situations and mutual cooperation issues were the main theme of discussion held here on December 7 between Lao and Cuban friendship committees. K. Soumisai, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, and, president of the Laos-Cuba Friendship Association, also exchanged lessons on international activities of the committee with R. Rodriguez Cruz, head of the visiting Cuban Committee for Solidarity With World Humanity. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere. Both sides expressed their unanimity on all issues raised at the talks. [Text] [BKO90143 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 8 Dec 82]

**SRV CINEMATOGRAPHER DELEGATION**—Vientiane, Dec 1 (OANA-KPL)—Sisana Sisan, member of the party CC, minister of culture, yesterday, received the Vietnamese cinematographic technicians led by Nguyen Thu, head of the feature film studio, deputy-head of the Vietnamese cinematographic department. Nguyen Thu, who also assisted in the production of the revolutionary

film known as "Cannon Fire From the Plain of Jars," noted that the production of the above-film can be considered as an important step in the Lao cinematographic industry. Sisana Sisan thanked the aid [from] Vietnamese experts on this occasion and expressed deep appreciation over the all-round cooperations between Laos and Vietnam which are based on the special solidarity. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 1 Dec 82 BK]

UNHCR AID TO LAOS—Vientiane, December 1 (OANA-KPL)—The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, on November 30, handed over to the Lao National Committee for Social Security and War Veterans nearly 6,900 tons of rice and equipment to assist in the resettlement of refugees. This batch of aid also includes one pick-up truck, motor cycles, bicycles and office furniture with the cost of nearly two million and a half U.S. dollars. Werner Blatter, representative of the HCR to Laos, handed the aid over to Thongvan Phanlatsavong, vice-chairman of the National Committee for Social Security and War Veterans. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 1 Dec 82 BK]

'VODK' ON LAO GUERRILLAS ACTION—Here is a combat report from Laos: On 12 and 13 December, Lao National Liberation Front guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese soldiers in (Preal) position, killing five and wounding four. On 19 and 20 December a Vietnamese platoon hit landmines planted by Lao National Liberation Front guerrillas on a road leading from (Moung Mun) to (Pev) and on the road from (Dong) hamlet to (Hin Lat), suffering four killed and six wounded. In summary, the Lao National Liberation Front guerrillas killed or wounded 19 Vietnamese soldiers. [Text] [BK251259 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 24 Dec 82]

SARABOURY SECURITY, MILITARY RECRUITMENT—On 15 October the military command of Saraboury District and Saraboury Province sent a number of cadres down to guide and reinforce the guerrillas at different base levels and cantons. Their aim was to implement the party's strategy concerning national defense and security, to stop, destroy, and defeat the enemies' tricks in a timely manner, and to protect their own localities. They cooperated with local administrative committees to successfully open a political course for guerrilla units in Na To Canton in which 220 guerrillas from different villages, including 19 women, attended. There was also a report that from July to September, 125 guerrillas from Na Tan, Na Kham, and Meuang Phiang Cantons were awakened and volunteered to actively participate in transportation to serve the Lao People's Army. They are very proud to perform this honorable and glorious obligation for their country. [Text] [Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 26 Oct 82 pp 1, 3] 9884

SAVANNAKHET BANKING—Last September cadres and government employees in different sections around Outhoumphon District, Savannakhet Province, deposited savings in the amount of 12,630 kip in the government bank. This accumulated capital is for national defense and for the construction of economic bases to steadily progress and to be strong for the prosperity of the people of all races. [Text] [Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 27 Oct 82 p 1] 9884

**XIENG KHOUANG MILITARY RECRUITMENT--**From the end of September to October 1982 over 100 youth who graduated from senior high schools and high schools have volunteered to serve the nation by serving in the ranks in national defense and public security. Each youth is proud to carry out this obligation toward national affairs. Meanwhile, they pledged to determinedly train themselves to become cadres and revolutionary combatants who are filled with revolutionary fervor, and with knowledge and capability in fighting and self-defense in order to securely protect the territory and their land. They absolutely will not let any enemies touch it. They will help the people to feel free to make their living, and they will construct the nation to become steadily prosperous.  
[Text] [Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 15 Oct 82 pp 1, 4] 9884

CSO: 4206/21

PAPERI MARKS MUHAMMAD'S BIRTHDAY

BK300826 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Congratulatory message on 28 December of the Central Committee of the Islamic Brotherhood Party entitled: "Unite and Follow the Footpath of the Prophet to Fight Injustice and Defend the People's Interests"]

[Summary from poor reception] The advent of the birthday anniversary on 12 Rabiulawal [28 December] of Prophet Muhammad, whom we hold in high esteem, is being welcomed with full of praise by Muslims in our country together with our fellow Muslims throughout the world.

"On the occasion of this auspicious event, we, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Islamic Brotherhood Party [PAPERI], convey our sincere congratulations and greetings to all members and supporters of our party and our beloved fellow Muslims. We also would like to convey our thanks to those who support our party. We pray that the Almighty God will give his blessing so that we shall remain faithful and devoted in time of peace as well as in time of crisis and threats from the enemy."

Prophet Muhammad, whom we always hold in high esteem, ceaselessly devoted himself to the service of God by following his commands with wisdom and intelligence.

During the 13 years when the messenger of God [Prophet Muhammad] propagated the Islamic religion in Mecca through his missionary work and after his flight to Medina, he called for the struggle to defend the Islamic religion by coordinating and uniting Islamic followers and the other faithful in Medina.

He continued his struggle in the economic, political and social fields as well as in his missionary work and launched staunch struggles to fight contradictions and injustice, defended truth and justice and overcame all failures, thereby making Islam strong and flourishing everywhere.

"In its statements and missions, PAPERI has continued to call for and preserve friendship and harmony among fellow Muslims along with harmony with all nationalities based on Islamic principles. PAPERI has always called and acted to fight actions by the ruling clique which were against the people's interests, violated Islamic principles and damaged social ethics. For this reason, the

"ruling clique harbors hatred against PAPERI and has tried to discredit it through illogical slanders. However, a lie is a lie, and in turn it will only show their hypocrisy."

"Taking advantage of his auspicious occasion, we would like to view the real situation in our country. In 1982, our country was facing a serious economic crisis as the prices of primary commodities dropped. They claimed that the situation stemmed from the economic crises in rich industrial countries. But, in reality, it was caused by government policy, which has led our economy toward dependence on foreign monopolists. On top of that, Malay bureaucrat capitalists have colluded with Chinese and Indian comprador capitalists, mercilessly carrying out exploitation that brought more suffering to the people."

The United Malays National Organization [UMNO] ruling clique has abused its power by punishing the opposition and Muslims who oppose its arbitrary actions. Those accused by the ruling clique of being fanatics are the people who are defending justice and have devoted themselves to the service of God.

Priests preaching in mosques have been brought to religious courts for trial. Muslims in Malaka state who performed prayers and celebrated the Id Fitr Festival on the same day as other countries did, were brought before religious courts. Angered, the ruling clique shouted: "Although we cannot prosecute them on religious grounds, we can take action against them on security grounds, because their action is dangerous." Is this not persecution of Muslims under the pretext of security?

The abuse of power by the ruling clique through persecution of Muslims who oppose them has caused Muslims in the Malay Peninsula to split into two antagonistic religious sects.

The ruling clique has falsely accused PAPERI of instigating the split. We must expose their intrigue. Their purpose is to seek a pretext to suppress Muslims who are not supporting the UMNO ruling clique. They tried to use violence by forcing Muslims to stay away from the opposition party and tried to hinder their objectives. This is the real picture of disunity among Muslims in our country at present.

PAPERI has always stressed the need to strengthen the spirit of friendship and harmony among Muslims to enhance the Islamic struggle against the hypocrisy of the ruling clique.

"On the auspicious occasion of Prophet Muhammad's birthday, let us unite on the basis of Islamic principles not only Muslims, but all people regardless of nationality and faith, because Almighty God has created nationalities and groups among his subjects so that they can know each other."

We should firmly uphold the three characteristics in the belief of one God. One: Fear no one but God; two: dare to speak and act for the sake of truth and justice and fight greed and tyranny; three: never bow to groups who oppress the people or certain ethnic groups.



We must continue our struggle based on these principles to oppose various types of contradictions and tyranny of the ruling clique and fight to defend the people's interests and religion, the interests of peasants, workers and other poor people.

"All Muslims must continue to strongly condemn the tyrannical and inhuman Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the killing of the Palestinian people. We must fight the American imperialists who supported the Israeli aggression and territorial expansion and strongly support the just struggle of the Palestinian people. Besides fighting the arbitrary actions by the ruling clique, Muslims should also support the armed struggle for justice, for the people and for the total independence of our country."

"To all Muslims who hold justice in high esteem: United wherever you are to follow the path of the messenger of God to form a patriotic and democratic front and strive to establish a democratic coalition government to free the people from their sufferings. Our just struggle receives God's blessing and, therefore, we will surely win."

[Dated] 12 Rabiulawal 1403 of the Year of Hijrah. [28 December 1982]

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Islamic Brotherhood Party.

CSO: 4213/507

NATURAL RUBBER PRODUCERS' MEETING OPENS

BK160930 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Malaysia today signed an agreement with the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) for the setting up of the association's headquarters in Kuala Lumpur. The agreement is symbolic of Malaysia's readiness to cooperate with the seven other members of producing nations to protect and strengthen the rubber industry. The headquarters, with its permanent secretariat, will coordinate in the production and marketing of the commodity. It will also promote technical cooperation and pursue ways and means to bring about fair and stable prices for natural rubber. The agreement was signed between the secretary general of primary industries, Tan Sri Rama Iyer, and the ANRPC secretary general, Dr Phimon Chitman of Thailand.

In conjunction with the ceremony, ANRPC began its 9th assembly in the federal capital today. The deputy minister of primary industries, Mr Bujang Ulis, in his opening remarks, blamed certain operators in the rubber markets who tried to further dampen the already weak markets to depress the price of the commodity. He urged rubber producers to work harder so as to strengthen the resilience of the rubber markets, especially in conjunction with the current economic recession.

CSO: 4200/250

## BRIEFS

**BRUNEI ASEAN MEMBERSHIP WELCOMED**—Britain will be happy if Brunei joins ASEAN. This was stated by minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Lord Belstead, in an interview with the Brunei weekly newspaper, BORNEO BULLETIN. He pointed out that the move will give Brunei membership in one of the strongest trading groups in the world. Furthermore, ASEAN has a good working relationship with the European community. Lord Belstead says talks between the British and Brunei Governments on the future of the Gurkha battalion based in Seria, Brunei's strategic oil district, will probably be held early next year. [Text] [BK180908 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Dec 82]

**MAS-THAI AIRLINES SERVICE**—The Malaysian Airline System and Thai Airways International today signed an agreement to operate joint air services between Kuala Lumpur-Bangkok and Penang-Bangkok. It will be in operation from 1 April 1983. The joint service will help each airline to save costs amounting to 4 million ringgit a year and enable the two airlines to cut excess capacity of accommodation and to minimize resources during recession. Both national carriers hope to make some profits through joint services. There will be a daily air bus service between Penang and Bangkok, while the Kuala Lumpur-Bangkok route will be serviced by 10 flights per week. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 22 Dec 82 BK]

CSO: 4200/250

DOCUMENTS SAID TO ESTABLISH 'WE FORUM' SUBVERSION

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Government prosecutors presented in court yesterday at the start of the trial of WE FORUM newspaper-publisher Jose Burgos Jr. and his co-accused documents on alleged subversive plans to destabilize the government through black propaganda and violence.

The documents were submitted and marked as exhibits during the proceedings which lasted nearly three hours before Quezon City court of first instance Judge Jose Castro.

They included the implementing plans and scenario of the Light-A-Fire urban guerrilla movement to which Burgos had been linked, the leadership list and other documents including one entitled "Summary of Revolution" of the US-based Movement for a Free Philippines which has been openly agitating for the overthrow of the government and articles in the WE FORUM which prosecutors said were part of the black propaganda campaign against the government.

Leaflets and propaganda materials allegedly issued by the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army, were also included in the prosecution evidence.

Burgos, members of his staff, columnists and contributors are charged with subversion for allegedly conspiring to overthrow the government through a massive information campaign and the advocacy of violence.

Besides the submission and marking of exhibits, the initial trial proceedings were marked by debates on procedural matters between the prosecution and the defense. Trial will resume Monday.

Opposition Assemblyman Salvador Laurel attempted to participate in the proceedings as a defense counsel but was barred from doing so by the court because of a constitutional provision prohibiting assemblymen from appearing in court as counsel.

The defense in turn questioned the presence of Brig. Gen. Hamilton Dimaya, the Judge Advocate General, on grounds that military officers should not

appear in civilian court proceedings. But Dimaya countered that he had been designated by the President as overall coordinator of all civilian and military prosecutors in the investigation and prosecution of all cases involving national security.

Dimaya also argued that he had a separate official designation from the justice minister naming him and 12 others advocate officers as special prosecutors in all national security cases.

Only one prosecution witness called to the witness stand yesterday Col. Balbino Diego, legal and intelligence officer of the Presidential Security Command, who testified that most of the documents presented in courts were gathered by his men and submitted to him for analysis. (PNA)

CSO: 4200/245



MANILA COLUMNIST ON U.S. VIEW OF 'WE FORUM' CASE

HK170125 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 16 Dec 82 p 4

["Viewpoint" by Salvador P. Lopez: "Let's Leave the Past Behind Us"]

[Text] We were in Washington when the news came. The moment we read it, our instinctive reaction was: It must be a mistake!

The news—you guessed it—was about the arrest and detention of Jose G. Burgos, Jr, editor and publisher of WE FORUM, together with the paper's entire management and editorial staff, including all its regular columnists and contributors, plus persons believed to be materially assisting the publication. The military authorities had seized and padlocked the paper's printing plant.

We read the story while visiting the Philippine Embassy in a PNA dispatch dated 7 December (by coincidence, it was Pearl Harbor Day in the U.S.—a day made famous by the master strategy of surprise attack, but fittingly called by President Roosevelt a "day of infamy").

We felt rather uncomfortable reading that news item in a building within jogging distance of the White House, where, barely two months before, President Reagan and President Marcos had pledged themselves to advance the cause of freedom and democracy to which the American and the Filipino peoples were jointly committed. We wondered what could have happened to create so wide a gap between rhetoric and reality, between promise and performance, and in so short a period of time.

Only the day before, we had started in our round of visits at the U.S. State Department, discussing with appropriate officials some of the most important issues in Philippine-American relations. The visit had been arranged for me as the president of the American Studies Association of the Philippines (ASAP), and as a practicing journalist.

As it happened the day before the crackdown on WE FORUM, we had participated in an animated discussion of the human rights situation in the Philippines. We had been assured that, contrary to widespread belief, the U.S. Government during the Reagan administration is committed to the defense and protection of human rights around the world. Such a policy, I was told, was fully consistent with the highest interests of the United States.

The method and approach would, however, differ from country to country. Thus, in Poland, which is under Soviet domination, the denunciation of human rights abuses would be open, loud and persistent. In a friendly country such as the Philippines, on the other hand, recourse would be had to the methods of amicable persuasion and quiet diplomacy.

President Reagan does not wish to embarrass friends, especially a friend as close and important as President Marcos. Indeed, the presence of vital American military bases in Clark and Subic Bay would render virtually mandatory a kid-glove treatment of the human rights situation in the Philippines.

While conceding the necessity for quiet diplomacy, we nevertheless expressed the hope that U.S. human rights policy will not require a method of intercession so quiet and so discreet as to be virtually inaudible and impalpable.

We tried to draw what we thought was a clear distinction between Poland and the Philippines. Americans have an ideological interest in denouncing human rights abuses in Poland. It's a necessary consequence of the struggle against the power and influence of the USSR in Europe. But America has a moral responsibility for the promotion and defense of freedom, democracy and human rights in the Philippines—a moral responsibility arising from the American presence in the Philippines lasting fifty years. This is a responsibility which she owes to herself as well.

We were told that the argument was a novel one; though it had not occurred to our interlocutors, they were gracious enough to concede that it possessed a certain validity. Therefore, when they pointed out with pride that the American policy of persistently denouncing human rights violations in Poland was producing positive results in the relaxation of travel restrictions, and the release of political prisoners including solidarity leader Lech Walesa, we hastened to say that similar results would surely be forthcoming in a friendly country like the Philippines. Provided, we said, you speak clearly and loudly enough to be heard and noticed.

The next day, I was informed that word had gone out expressing the concern felt by the United States Government over the WE FORUM incident as a set back to process of the democratization in the Philippines.

One of our talking points had been that freedom of the press was the key to the restoration of democracy in the Philippines, with a press that has at least the possibility of becoming increasingly free, we would have a chance of restoring the human rights and liberties that are now severely restricted or denied.

The release of the imprisoned e                      and writers of WE FORUM is good news indeed. Our confident hope is that WE FORUM will soon be allowed to resume publication.

CSO: 4200/249

MINDANAO COLUMNIST ON 'WE FORUM' CASE

HK210217 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 11 Dec 82 p 2

["Window Shopping" by Aurelio A. Pena: "Press Freedom: Is It a Different Ball Game Now?"]

[Text] In just a single blow, press freedom in the Philippines was shattered last 7 December with the arrests of the editors and 14 columnists and contributors of the WE FORUM.

With their arrests, now we know what type of articles can be charged for "subversion" or "conspiracy to foment revolution."

Some of the sample articles which the military considered "subversive" are: "Graft is more rampant today" by Reuben Canoy; "Cabinet Members Smuggling Billions of Dollars," "Law Enforcers Are Filipino Gestapos" by Raul Gonzales; "The Poor Cannot Survive Without Violating the Law" by Joaquin Rocas.

These articles will be presented in court as prima facie evidence against Editor/Publisher Joe Burgos and company.

Those who read the BULLETIN today, WHO magazine, MR AND MS, and even seemingly innocent publications like WEEKEND magazine, know for a fact, that there are even stronger articles that could pale WE FORUM's articles in comparison--articles that if you read closely, agitates and inflame you to lose faith and trust in the government.

If this is the standard by which the military and high government officials judge a publication to be subversive, then so many more national newspapers and magazines will have to close shop, too--to be followed later by many provincial newspapers.

It seems it has already become subversive to write the truth, publicize issues which the people have the right to know, and expose corruption in the government.

Now, it seems, we can be arrested for writing these kinds of stories which the government now considers "seditious" and "subversive."

Exactly one year ago, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile told mediamen "Not to hold back publication of issues on which people have the right to know" and these include fiscalization of government actions.

Enrile also encourages local journalists to expose venalities and corruption in the public service—including the armed forces and the defense establishment.

"My office," Enrile said, "will be the first to protect you against intimidation from any quarter in the performance of your legitimate journalistic duties." (PNA, 4 December 1981)

Is it a different ball game now?

The government charges of "subversion," for involvement in a conspiracy to overthrow the government through black political propaganda, agitation and advocacy of violence—are very serious charges against the publisher-editor of WE FORUM.

Government prosecutors will have to come up with very solid evidences to prove those charges, otherwise the whole world will get the impression Marcos has started to persecute the press in the Philippines.

Closure of the WE FORUM, to most of its readers, now means that negative opinions and criticisms against the Marcos government is no longer allowed—and from here on, will be branded as "subversion" and "act of sedition" and journalists can be arrested.

While we allow the benefit of doubt on the veracity of those charges, we are gravely concerned with what is happening with the press today.

CSO: 4200/249

MARCOS 'OPTIMISTIC' ON PHILIPPINES FUTURE

HK271452 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 27 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[By Vicente M. Tanedo]

[Text] Even with most of the world engulfed in economic gloom, President Marcos has still the optimism of one who has a trump card up his sleeve.

"It has been a fairly good year for us," he told newsmen in Malacanang before taking a late afternoon lunch last week. "And we hold several options for next year."

Mr Marcos finds the year 1982 quite productive. There have been bumper harvests of rice and corn. While oil has been a critical problem to most developing countries, the Philippines has managed to ride through its own difficulties.

The nation's political stability also reassures the president. Under its own form of parliamentary system, the government stands on solid ground.

The government, late this year, thwarting a more determined effort by the subversive and rebel groups to nibble at its strength, took a more forceful initiative against the dissidents, including those operating in the sanctuary of the church.

More are expected to be arrested next year. Some, in fact, have been forewarned to give them a chance to give up their rebellious cause before it is too late.

One worry of the government is the decline in the export trade during the year. Of course, the global recession and the entry of cheaper substitutes or synthetics are to blame for this. As a result, the president has ordered the tightening of belts to cope with a budgetary deficit.

Several strategies to keep the export industries on their feet have been improvised. Apart from the infusion of more credit by government leading institutions into the private sector, the president is offering palatable incentives to foreign investors, particularly those from Hong Kong, to come in and help rejuvenate the distressed industries.



In the case of sugar, for instance, well-known foreign chocolate confectioners and manufacturers of candies have already surveyed the local field.

The Luigi Cracking Plant that can produce different products from copra has been introduced here to save the faltering coconut industry.

As for copper, a fabricating plant to turn out various products from the metal will be located beside the smelter plant in northern Mindanao.

#### Same Principle

This is the policy that operates along the same principle as the exportation of logs. Instead of timber, lumber, furniture, and other finished products are being encouraged for the foreign markets.

Another strategy is the analysis of the local market now being carried out by the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran [KKK].

"While it is good to see the KKK going international," the president said, "let us not forget the customers who are easily within reach and these are our own kind."

The first lady, as the KKK's big boss, is now concerned with greater production of the livelihood movement's products at prices within the buying power of the masses. The KKK market analysis will determine how this could be done.

The president is so confident about the future that he is prone to allow the peso to float on its own power. This means that, despite speculations, devaluation next year is entirely out of the question.

"Devaluation is too artificial," he said, "and we will be hitting the wrong people."

#### Wages

How about salaries and wages? Next year the government will have to decide whether to legislate wage rates or leave this to collective bargaining.

Or this can be determined not by the national policy alone but the productive capability of an individual industry. Thus, in the case of the textile industry (two agreements with the United States and the European Economic Community has raised immense hopes of its recovery), if its exports fare better, then there is the possibility of an adjustment of wages or allowances.

Stern measures are being readied against tax evaders. Rotten eggs in the bureaus of internal revenue and customs will be purged, this time with more determination.

To do away with clandestine compromises between taxpayer and collector, a new system will soon be introduced. This could be similar to the idea of having a secret marshal as his secret watcher.

## Diplomacy

The president expects significant developments in foreign relations next year. It is held likely that should U.S. President Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone travel to this part of the world, Manila will be among their destinations.

Next April and later in November, Philippine and American officials will confer on economic and military issues. These are part of an understanding reached during the state visit of the president in Washington last September.

With its balanced foreign policy, the Philippines will maintain its friendship with the West, the socialist nations and the third world. As usual, the president will give special attention to the Middle East.

The ambassadorial vacancies in Moscow, Cairo and Rome will also be filled up.

"We have to pick good ones," the president said.

In all fields, whether these involve domestic or foreign problems, the president anticipates hardships but does not despair, knowing the nation's capabilities.

CSO: 4200/249

MARCOS EXPECTS INCREASED FOREIGN INVESTMENT

HK260028 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday he expects more foreign investments in the hundreds of millions of dollars to pour into the country in the coming year. The president told newsmen that big investors from across the seas are casting their eyes toward the Philippines, particularly with the scheduled termination of the British lease on Hong Kong in 1997. The president said that when this happens, Ilocos Norte and the rest of the Ilocos region would benefit from increased investments. He cited investors from Macao who prefer to invest in Ilocos Norte because of its proximity.

Earlier the president assured his province mates that Ilocos Norte would be developed into one of the most prosperous provinces in the entire country. Addressing the Christmas program in his honor at the (Don Mariana Marcos) Stadium in Laoag City, the president said development plans for the province that are now on the drawing boards include the establishment of fishponds for high quality fish and numerous factories to improve Ilocos Norte's economy.

The president also announced he had authorized the city government of Laoag and the Ilocos Norte Provincial Government to grant a 1 month bonus to their employees. The president said the government has taken steps to attract more foreign investments to the country through additional incentives to present to prospective investors.

CSO: 4200/249

GOVERNMENT BANKS TOLD TO WIDEN CREDIT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Government lending institutions will increase their credit facilities by 15 percent next year to stimulate economic growth.

This plan was disclosed by President Marcos yesterday as he gave assurance that the private sector will get a bigger share in credit accommodations.

The President said the expansion of credit operations will not only help sustain economic growth, but will keep inflation below this year's 10.4 percent.

The credit operations of government banks are being reviewed by a special committee headed by Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata.

The review will cover the Development Bank of the Philippines, the Philippine National Bank, the Land Bank of the Philippines, the Veterans Bank of the Philippines and the Amanah Bank.

Virata said he will convene the committee today and report to the President before the holidays.

In the last Cabinet meeting, the President underscored the need to increase exports to maintain the flexibility of the peso and decrease the country's balance of payments deficit which is projected to reach \$1 billion this year.

To stimulate production for export, the government plans to grant more incentives to the private sector, including:

--Ten percent tax credit on local content of incremental export production for five years.

--Tax credit for taxes and duties paid on raw materials and supplies used in export production.

--Exemption from export taxes and fees.

The other members of the Virata committee are Director-General Placido Mapa, Trade Minister Roberto Ongpin, Budget Minister Manuel Alba, Central Bank Gov. Jaime Laya, chairman Armand Fabella of the reorganization commission, President Panfilo O. Domingo of the Philippine National Bank, Chairman Basilio Estanislao of Land Bank, Gen. Fabian Ver of the Veterans Bank, and the president of the Amanah Bank.

CSO: 4200/244



**CPP CHURCH CONNECTIONS EXPOSED**

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Dec 82 pp 1, 13

[Text] A former student of the University of the Philippines said last night it is possible that the other social action centers of the Catholic Church in the country have been infiltrated by the communist.

Antonio Asistio, 22, former UP senior veterinary medicine student, told interviewers on Channel 4 that possible infiltration in other centers may have been carried out at the same time their center in Catbalogan (Western Samar) was infiltrated in 1979.

He suggested that the possibility be investigated by both the military and the Catholic hierarchy.

Asistio, who was Fr. Edgardo Kangleon's project evaluator in Catbalogan, revealed that some church facilities in Metro Manila were used by the Communist Party of the Philippines for teach-ins and seminars.

He said that during the second week of June 1981, the annex building of the Convent of Mt. Carmel church in Quezon City was used by the CPP for a five-day seminar on communism.

However, he said that church officials in Mt. Carmel did not know that the seminar was on communism because the organizer told them the seminar would be on labor problems.

He said that more than 10 participants, himself included, stayed in the convent day and night for five days acquainting themselves with the teachings of communism without the priests knowing about it.

Asistio also said that the Malate church was also used as a meeting place for about 500 members of the Concerned Citizens for Human Rights in Samar to denounce military abuses there.

Unknown to most of the participants, he said, the meeting was organized by the CPP to denounce military abuses in Leyte and the three Samar provinces.

Asistio, who was arrested last Sept. 1 during the raid on the Social Action Center in Catbalogan, attempted to commit suicide a few hours after his arrest by slashing his wrists with a broken glass at the Eastern Command military headquarters in Catbalogan.

He said a military officer saw him cutting his wrists and immediately took him to the hospital. He said he attempted to end his life so as not to expose the activities of the communist movement in Samar.

He added that after reflecting on his involvement with the movement, he decided to reveal all he knew about the movement. During the interview, he recounted how he was introduced into the movement and finally joined the staff of Father Kangleon.

Kangleon earlier confessed his role in the movement and implicated six priests in Samar.

CSO: 4200/244

PHILIPPINES PLANS LABOR CENTER IN EUROPE

HK231512 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 23 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Labor Minister Blas F. Ople yesterday announced plans to establish a regional labor center in Europe to protect the interests of Filipino workers there.

He also revealed a plan to promote joint ventures between European and Filipino businessmen in the Middle East.

Ople had just returned from London where he addressed a financial times convention. He earlier visited Rome where he met Filipino workers and European traders.

He said there were about 50,000 Filipino workers in Italy alone, 30,000 of them without working permits.

Together with Director Manuel Imson of the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, Ople met with Filipinos trying to organize unions in Rome.

The labor leaders told Ople there was a great need to protect the interests of Filipinos in Italy.

On the proposed joint ventures, Ople said many European firms were interested in doing business with Filipinos in a third country, preferably the Middle East.

Under this plan, the Filipinos will supply the manpower, while the Europeans will handle technology.

CSO: 4200/249

**EX-REBELS MAY APPLY FOR KKK BENEFITS**

HK231558 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Dec 82 p 10

[Text] Rebel returnees wishing to avail of the benefits under the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran (KKK) must first return to their area of origin where local military commanders down to battalion level will assist them.

Retired Brig Gen Toefisto L. Gaurano, area manager of the Ministry of Human Settlements and concurrent KKK regional action officer, disclosed the guidelines for rebel returnee groups, associations, or individual proponents who want to avail of KKK loans, the other day.

The KKK official stressed that this particular policy is not intended to discourage former rebels but to help them achieve self-reliance and development in their places of origin, thereby spreading progress throughout the region.

The guidelines were discussed in a conference among Southcom Chief Major General Delfin C. Castro, Muslim Affairs Regional Director Alawi Abubakar, and General Gaurano.

Under the guidelines, military commanders will help identify projects which are viable and within the capability of the concerned returnees to manage and implement, prepare project proposals with assistance from the lead implementing agencies such as the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, NACIDA [expansion unknown] Bureau of Forest Development, Ministry of Trade and Industry, and National Food Authority.

The military commander will endorse the project application to the Ministry of Muslim Affairs (MMA) regional director, who evaluates it and, if found to be in order, endorses it to the municipal mayor.

The mayor endorses the project to regional action officer through the provincial action center of the Ministry of Human Settlements.

CSO: 4200/249

'BUSINESS DAY' ASSESSES KKK PROGRAM

HK300143 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Dec 82 p 2

[Feature by supplement writer Joel D. Lacsamana: "National Livelihood Program KKK; Is It Really Working?"]

[Text] "One thing really must be made perfectly clear," said J. Roberto L. Ablang, assistant minister for the Livelihood Development Group of the Ministry of Human Settlements (MHS). "The KKK is not a financial dole-out the government certainly expects something back from its investment."

Ablang, one of the Deputy Minister Jose Conrado Benitez' expert hands at the MHS, was, of course, only pointing out a fact. For the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran, or KKK is a concept of development that is casting its net, so to speak, from a broader, more sweeping, and more imaginative perspective than a mere financial dole-out.

"The KKK is very different from other movements ever conceived or tried by previous administrations," explained Ablang in a recent interview with BUSINESS DAY. "In the past, government projects and programs were simply imposed without enlisting the participation of the Filipino Tao. And because the human and economic resources of the masses were never tapped, several well-intentioned projects and programs were doomed from the start," he said.

Economic opportunities: Certainly, the KKK is no financial dole-out. The KKK's aim is to give economic opportunities to the most disadvantaged people—"The poorest of the poor." The KKK is cheap loans and seed money for small groups of rural workers to run crop and livestock projects; new warehouses and markets to sell vegetables, meat and dairy products, and spices produced through the program; multimillion dollar extravaganzas at New York department stores aimed at selling handicraft and other Filipino goods, and it is training, extension work and bureaucracy. It is such a vast program, in fact, that the first lady, Mrs Imelda R. Marcos, who is minister of human settlements as well as governor of Metro Manila, terms it as a movement—not just a program. "The KKK is a national livelihood movement. A Kilusan, to mobilize the productive and entrepreneurial energies of our people at local levels and to adopt a discipline of industry and self-reliance," she said.



Self-reliance, self-help and self-determination are the virtues that the KKK hope to develop among the various communities in the Philippines. The realization of these virtues is its main goal.

**Objectives:** Abling explained that the KKK specifically seeks to attain the following objectives:

- To promote productive employment for the citizenry at the barangay level;
- To spur the increase of income at the community level on a nationwide scale;
- To transform the nation's 42,000 barangays into more productive communities that are able to properly utilize their human and natural resources;
- To contribute to the national development effort.

Obviously—at least on paper—there is nothing wrong with the concept of the KKK, which basically is anchored on the need to get small-scale economic activity going at the village level. Creating jobs for the country's rapidly growing labor force is certainly laudable. And the list of targeted beneficiaries—landless workers, slash-and-burn upland farmers, subsistence fishermen, urban slum dwellers, cultural minorities, school dropouts and disabled people—can hardly be faulted.

The project prototypes, as enumerated by Abling to BUSINESS DAY, places seven types of projects within four geographical categories: mountain terrain, upland, lowland and coastal regions. Although somewhat esoteric in graphic form, the reason, for example, of promoting agro-forestry projects for lumber and firewood production in mountain regions, is obvious. Livestock feed and other animal-husbandry projects are highlighted among the KKK blueprints, as are waste conversion, housing-material production and the labor-intensive export-oriented cottage industries.

Any group of five people or more can apply as an association for a KKK loan although individual loans are also granted. The initial government allocation was P1 billion. This was split into an interest-free fund of P300 million (which has already been disbursed), basically for schemes following KKK blueprints for priority projects with capital needs of less than P3,000 for individuals, and a P700-million tranche at 12 percent annual interest for the larger priority projects in the marine, livestock and forestry sectors, further funding of interest free projects, and any nonpriority project.

The only collateral required for the interest bearing loans is the project itself. Repayment varies by project from six months to 15 years.

The funds, allocated from the P8-billion budget allotment for priority support funds, are released by the treasury to government banks: the Philippine National Bank (which releases about 67 percent of the funds), the Development Bank of the Philippines (26 percent) and the Land Bank of the Philippines (7 percent). But the banks are simply conduits for disbursement. Project approval, evaluation and monitoring are all done by the KKK's staff.

Increased budget: Earlier this year, the allocations for the KKK were doubled to P2 billion and the budget for next year has added P2 billion more. And, according to the original KKK plans, the program over a seven-year period (to 1988) would lend nearly P9 billion, with operating and subsidy expenditures pushing the total to more than P11 billion.

It is quite obvious then that the KKK is not the sort of program that deals in "marbels," as Benitez had succinctly put it in one of his recent speeches to a group of newly inducted KKK extension workers. This becomes even more obvious when the associated costs outside the KKK budget are added to its actual operating and subsidy expenditures.

For example, cottage industries sell their goods via government export services. Transport, shipping and marketing costs go to the account of the National Cottage Industries Development Corp (NACIDA), a body which comes under the umbrella of the Human Settlements Ministry.

Farm produce is bought and marketed by the National Food Authority (NFA), which is also under the MHS. Only last October, the NFA received Central Bank approval to begin floating bonds (up to P1 billion) to help finance the purchases.

The construction of new warehouses is financed out of Ministry of Public Works and Highway funds. In such circumstances, it becomes extremely difficult to determine the real cost of the KKK program.

The situation is further complicated because all this is happening at a time when the government is desperately trying to trim down its gargantuan budget deficit. Last year's deficit was P12 billion. The plan this year was to clip it down to P10 billion, or from 4 percent to 2.5 percent of the gross national product.

But in the nine months to September, the deficit was already pushing the P12-billion mark. For the country's economy, control is becoming crucial as the International Monetary Fund is continuing negotiations with the government over a \$510-million credit to help finance balance of payments deficits.

Given other budgetary needs, particularly large maintenance costs for infrastructure, it is essential that KKK funds are efficiently spent. And one of the criticisms about the KKK is that funds are not heading towards priority borrowers.

Beneficiaries: Ablang, however, pointed out that if one were to look into the actual number of beneficiaries of the KKK, this particular criticism will not hold water. "As of November 1982, 192,079 are the actual beneficiaries of the KKK. Of this number, 65,700 are fishermen and 83,366 are farmers. The primary beneficiaries of the Kilusan," he said.

Misuse of KKK funds is an especially sensitive topic at the KKK secretariat. Ablang admitted that there are loopholes in the system, singling out the inadequate transfer to technical knowhow particularly that of the technology of

finance. "Often, risk-takers in the barrios do not even have a grasp of the simple rudiments of account management," he explained. "Consequently, failures do occur when a certain beneficiary botches the job of balancing his books."

"Of course we in the KKK must help beneficiaries such as these by teaching them the basic points of accounting. But we still lack extension workers, that is why a large part of the operational budget of the KKK is being sunk into training in order to plug this loophole," Abling explained.

On the matter of fake borrowers, Abling promised that "We intend to ferret out these people and prosecute them to the full extent of the laws."

Funds misuse: Be that as it may, it is still unclear how wide-spread the abuses of KKK funds has become although they are apparently shaping up into something that is causing concern on the KKK secretariat. The first lady herself, apparently irked by reports of misuse of KKK funds, ordered a special telephone line for complaints to be set up to monitor local political officials who are charged with identifying KKK projects in their regions. Within a week of the announcement, newspapers reported the first case of P10 million in KKK funds misspent. Fifteen KKK groups, supported by town mayors in Nampicuan, Bongabon, Gabaldon and Laur (all in Nueva Ecija), claimed their garlic and onion crops were ruined by drought. However, it was later learned there had been no drought in the area and that the recipients of the priority KKK funds overpriced their purchases on official documents by more than 60 percent.

Aside from abuses such as these, there have also been reports of alleged anomalies being committed by some KKK field personnel who charged a percentage share from KKK project proponents prior to the release of their KKK loans. There have been reports of inefficient and corrupt KKK personnel as well.

To counter these problems, Benitez activated the MHS-KKK performance audit and legal action group under Major General Rafael Zagala. The group's function would be to look into the actual operations of the MHS-KKK field offices and find out if they are in fact, delivering to the public the basic services they are supposed to deliver.

Zagala, in a separate interview, stressed that his group has been empowered by Benitez to conduct summary investigations and instituted immediate actions on the basis of its findings.

Critics, however, still abound. Some say the present problems of the KKK could have been avoided if the KKK idea had been tried out in certain test provinces first before it was made into a national priority program. Starting in this more concentrated fashion, they argue, would have improved evaluation and monitoring of the projects.

Alongside the harsh criticisms, however, are the equally virulent observations of support for the KKK. While some say political favoritism in evaluating loans creates antagonism among those left in the cold, others profess that it

is only local officials with knowledge of their constituents who can accurately identify worthy projects, and that because the KKK is such a priority, mayors will ensure a project's success to bolster their own political standing with the national government.

Some say the eagerness for instant, short-term results causes an inordinate amount of wasted investment, and that the lack of local planning puts too much of one KKK product on the market, thus depressing prices and making feasible projects uneconomic. Others, however, counter by noting that failure rates are high even in the best planned rural lending programs and that even a 50 percent success ratio is exceptionally good.

Despite all the brouhaha, however, the question still lingers: Is the KKK working? Or more realistically, can the government afford to foot its enormous bill? and are the targeted beneficiaries actually getting the goods, or are the dictates of Philippine politics getting the better of good intentions?

Ultimately, the safe answer still prevails: It is too early to tell.

CSO: 4200/249

PHILIPPINES PAPER VIEWS PRESS FREEDOM

HK231526 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 23 Dec 82 p 4

["Viewpoint" column by Salvador P. Lopez: "Testing the Limits of Freedom"]

[Text] In a very important sense, the WE FORUM affair was a test of the exercise of press freedom by journalists, as well as of the regime's capacity to tolerate it. Both failed the test.

First, the journalists—mainly, in this case, the editorial management of the newspaper—failed the test because they should have realized that by running a series of articles on the wartime record of President Marcos, they were touching a very raw nerve indeed.

It was an operation that involved a grave risk of reprisal. A man long accustomed to the immunities of great personal power could be expected to remain sensitive to any affronts or derogations of personal pride. Such sensitivity would hardly have been cured by the lifting of martial law in January 1981, particularly because the apparatus of emergency power has remained in place.

Whatever the merits of the case, the dispute could more appropriately have been left to the historians of the future. No vital national interest would have suffered by a momentary decision to forbear, since the cause of truth does not expire on any given date. Sooner or later the truth will out, especially if, as in this case, the truth lies in an area where it would keep indefinitely.

Editorial judgment should have balanced concern for truth in a matter involving the personal reputation of Mr Marcos against concern for the survival of the newspaper as the cutting edge of press freedom in a difficult and uncertain time. In opting for the first of these, Editor-Publisher Joe Burgos might have unwittingly sacrificed a long-term advantage in favor of a short-term gain.

Should he decide to resume publication of WE FORUM—and we hope he does—he will surely be guided by lessons derived from this experience. One of these is that the careful balancing of ends and means, as well as of one end against another, is necessary in a period marked by the slow advance and cautious consolidation of freedom such as we are going through at the present time.



This by no means invalidates the principle that the people, journalists included, must persevere in testing the limits of freedom. Unless they do, they will never know if a closed door is locked, or whether it only needs a firm push or a smart kick to throw it open. The maneuver, however, calls for cautious judgment since the object is to push the door ajar and not to have it slammed shut in our faces.

On the other hand, the government also failed the test because it allowed itself to fall into a trap by employing the strong-arm methods of 1972 in the year 1982, in circumstances which render such recourse rather difficult to justify. In 1972, there was a situation of gathering tension and violence as well as a lack of political will to deal with it. The arrest of newspaper publishers, editors and writers and the padlocking of newspapers critical of the government could therefore be accounted to the harsh necessities of martial rule.

The crackdown on WE FORUM took place nearly two years after the lifting of martial rule during the second year of a painfully slow process of democratization. Since one of the marks of this process has been the full restoration of civilian rule--dramatized by the abolition of the military tribunals--it is not easy to fit the prominent role played by the military in the arrest, detention and trial of unarmed newspapermen in a regime that is said to be civilian, operating under the aegis of civilian government and under the authority of a civilian president.

Nothing could have been lost, and much would have been gained by a decision of President Marcos to proceed against WE FORUM and its editors and writers as an operation of the civilian government. If there is a case of libel, sedition and subversion against them, they should have been so charged by civilian prosecutors and tried in civilian courts before civilian judges, in accordance with the laws of the land. The entire operation should have been handled as a purely civilian operation without the participation of the military.

Yes, Mr President, there is no such thing as unlimited freedom--whoever said there is?--and the likelihood that we would ever have unlimited freedom in this jurisdiction does not exist. The danger we face is rather that of having freedom so severely limited or denied that it ceases to deserve the name of freedom.

CSO: 4200/249

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT SCALES DOWN GROWTH TARGET

HK290111 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Dec 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] The government has scaled down its 1983 growth target to between three and four percent in view of slowed-down 1982 performance this year and general expectations for the coming year.

In an interview, Prime Minister Cesar Virata said the economy fared about the same as last year's in terms of growth rate in the gross national product (GNP) or the total amount of goods and services produced in a given year.

Unofficial estimates of the GNP growth rate this year, Virata said, point to about 2.8-3.0 percent over that of 1981.

Under government's new five-year development plan which starts in 1983, the annual growth targets are placed at 6.5 percent.

Virata said the lowering of the growth targets in 1983 has to do with expectations about next year's international economic outlook which, according to most economic forecasts, indicate only a mild recovery.

He said government expects the private sector to take the lead in expanding industrial activity as government starts to slow down its "counter-cyclical" economic program, its policy for the last two years of economic recession.

Virata said the government and the financial system will supply credits to the private sector to gear it up for any economic upturn.

On the other hand, government will correct its expansionary fiscal stance the last two years and cut down on spending to trim down the fiscal deficit from about P14 billion in 1982 to P9.4 billion in 1983, and probably, P9.0 billion by 1984.

Virata said 11 lead sectors in the manufacturing industry are already "looking up" in terms of net sales in 1982 compared with 1981.

They are the agro-based, automotive, cement, chemicals and petro-chemicals, construction, consumer durables, consumer non-durables, electronics, food processing, pharmaceuticals, and shoes and leatherware industries.

Industries still experiencing slowdowns based on the same survey are garments, engineering and metal working, mining, packaging materials, pulp and paper, textiles, and wood-based industries.

A brighter outlook, however, awaits the garments industry because of sales contracts signed by the government with the European Economic Community and the United States providing for increases in quotas of about 20 percent.

Another bright spot on the horizon, Virata said, is the further slowing down of the inflation rate at home and the apparently declining trend in interest rates abroad, as well as the possible cut in the official oil price by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

He said inflation rate in Metro Manila was quoted by the Central Bank at about 8.0 percent last month, significantly below the target of 10 percent in the plan period.

A drop in the interest rates abroad, particularly in the United States, would mean a substantial reduction in the country's interest payments on foreign debt, and consequently, in the balance of payments deficit, he said.

While price reduction by OPEC is still a possibility, Virata said any significant cut in crude price of between \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel would mean a good amount of savings for the Philippines which consumes about 72 million barrels a year.

About 65 percent of the country's oil supply are on a fixed government-to-government contract with pricing based on the official OPEC price.

CSO: 4200/249

'MINDANAU' COLUMNIST ON 'ECONOMICS OF POVERTY'

HK160159 Davao City MINDANAU CURRENTS in English 25 Nov-5 Dec 82 pp 4, 7  
[tentative]

["The Pulse" column by Alexander L. Orcullo: "The Economics of Poverty"]

[Text] CURRENTS starts with this issue a page on business and economics. This addition is in line with the thrust of the paper to afford its readers with wider opportunity to gain a comprehensive perspective of the national situation while also giving recognition to a personal bias borne out by studies that at the roots of today's multifarious problems is the issue on economics.

Not that we do not take cognizance of other factors non-economic in nature, but that along with the theory on economic determinism profounded by a leading social scientist, we too hold the view that wrong economic decisions, have had profound influence on the Filipino lives and their concomittant miseries.

We are, of course, aware of the hazards that lie ahead. For even among so-called economists, red cannot be red to all and neither would black appear gray to some. Hence, the issue on whether an economic decision is right is both a question and a right by itself and could verily lead to a running debate. For while economics may provide the framework for analysis, certain factors extraneous to it such as the political and cultural milieu are likewise given due account.

In the end, economic decisions--not unlike other decisions--are to be evaluated in terms of the objectives. This explains why to some government economists, continuous exposure to World Bank or IMF loans of which we have too much or the unabated heavy reliance on U.S. "assistance" of which we have gone too deeply, is a needed dose for the economy while such a posture may be viewed with not only disfavor and distaste but with contempt by others who, like me, think that such an economic orientation promotes further exploitation to the detriment of the national patrimony. And therefore unpatriotic. And certainly wrong.

Nor do we lose sight of the possibility not quite remote that when carried too far, events may tend to be evaluated solely on economic parameters. That would be equally wrong.

But what seems to be a graver wrong is when the present dispensation is denounced only in political repressions such as hamletting, tortures, salvaging arbitrary arrests and detentions and their likes or of fraudulent elections of which we have had plenty and apparently more in the offing, and block voting and constitutional manipulations. True and real as they certainly are, these are basically political issues which to the ordinary man on the street may not mean as much, short of his stomach and what to stuff it with.

Moreover, the question is not really one of either one or the other. That would be misleading. For contemporary studies progressively and amply document the fact that certain economic overtones are behind human rights' violations. For instance, had it not been said that behind the hamletting thing at San Vicente (LAAC), Davao Norte is the prospect of a rubber plantation of a multinational corporation, but which plan cannot be pursued until the area is cleared of people?

Or that in trouble-prone Paquibato District, the spectre of a Pangayao (tribal war) between two warring Ata tribes looms as high as the eventuality of the Atas being dispossessed of their ancestral lands to give way to another giant plantation now very much in the making?

Or that more and more are being taken away by the multinational corporations which substantially increased in ferocity and number during the martial law era, leaving us with less and less?

In this vein, poverty becomes not just an economic worry but a political misery as well being an offshoot of a structural injustice perpetuated by a political system which operates on an insane order of priorities. Hence, the resulting blend between the economic and the political rendering any distinction between them hardly discernible.

Cases like these are neither rare of their kind nor far in between, tempting one to lend belief to what appears to be the only logical conclusion: that these political repressions are premeditated as they are also deliberately done within the context of a grandiose but vicious economic design.

And so we ask: To begin with, was not martial law imposed on a helpless people to protect and promote certain economic interests? If so, for whom and by whom?

CSO: 4200/249



MANDANAO PAPER ON PREDICAMENT OF MEDIA

HK160157 Davao City MINDANAO CURRENTS in English 25 Nov-5 Dec 82 p 2  
[tentative]

[Editorial: "Why 'Rage...']

[Text] Never has the struggle for freedom been more crucial as it is today when the forces of repression have unleashed with greater impunity their vicious machineries at all fronts.

True, sad is the state of affairs of the country, but sadder still is the thought that the media—once the citadel of truth and justice and freedom—has generally become subservient and apathetic, if not willing instruments of deception.

Indeed, the situation has degenerated into such a miserable predicament that not just a few have given up all hopes, now and in the discernible future, and retreated to the sanctuary of silence thinking that in the solace of their solitude, they can rest in peace.

Illusions, indeed, and one that feeds on the vanity of the flesh and forgetting the more enriching and certainly more fulfilling call of conscientizing journalism.

Which is what the media must be.

But not so—at least—with the MINDANAO CURRENTS and a score of other papers whose vision remains as hopeful and strong as the prospect of a collective strength generated from among a people moved by perceptions and a consuming desire to pursue its mission to a successful conclusion.

It is this strength that the CURRENTS aims to generate. And if only for this, the paper will stand for, by, and with the people and against anything that will vitiate this noble end.

Dylan Thomas' words could not have been more apt and fitting: "Do not go gentle into that good night. Rage, rage against the dying of the light."

CSO: 4200/249

MINDANAO PAPER DEPLORES DAVAO KILLINGS

HK210213 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 10 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Daily Killings in Davao City"]

[Text] News accounts of killings in Davao City and the surrounding provinces during the past few weeks have created more than considerable fear among the Davao population. It is saddening to note that despite government efforts to curb crime in this part of the country, people are killed daily at the hands of persons whose identities are merely described in news accounts as "unknown." It is bad enough to read about the daily killings; it is doubly worse to know that the killers have remained scotfree through the months, apparently posing as real danger to the lives and limbs of thousands of Davao residents.

Just very recently, the president sounded out an appeal for newspapers to tone down on crime stories. The chief executive may have meant well, but how does one tone down a crime story in a place where crime seems to be the order of the day? How does one expect to be silent about crime when his very life is in danger of being snuffed out at any time by anyone under any circumstance? The military, on almost every occasion, has been quick in laying the blame for the killings on the New People's Army (NPA). The rebel supporters, however, are quick to point to members of the military as the top suspects in killings within the city and the three provinces. Even on this matter, the government seems at a loss, for it cannot rightly put an accusing finger at the military or at the rebels without being contested by either group.

At a time when life is being treated like a plaything by many, it would do well for all concerned, particularly the civic groups, to move as one in denouncing the rush of violence that has lately swept Davao City. A deeper probe in the situation would be most in order. What is needed now is getting into the bottom of things. The sooner this is done, the better for all concerned.

The unwarranted killings, including killings that are credited to government and anti-government forces, must stop. Life, after all, is something that no one has any right to take. This is the need of the hour. That need, more than at any other time, must be met now.

CSO: 4200/249

HUMAN RIGHTS MARCHES IN DAVAO CITY, PROVINCE

HK210223 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 11 Dec 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] The simultaneous rally against alleged violations of human rights was conducted by thousands of marchers in Davao City and in Davao Del Norte yesterday even as the PC [Philippine Constabulary] regional command has placed Region XI under "red alert" for possible untoward incidents.

In Davao City, the "Liga Samga Kabatan-Onan Sa Dabaw" denounced the alleged human rights committed by the military as they reminded higher authorities of the continuous hamletting in Mindanao, particularly in Davao Del Sur and Davao Del Norte.

They also exposed alleged salvagings and the indiscriminate demolition of squatters' houses in Davao City.

The demonstrators staged a rally at the Magsaysay Park later.

In Davao Del Norte, the priests headed by Fr Ramon Villena, auxillary bishop of the Tagum Parish Church in Tagum also joined thousands of demonstrators bearing placards against alleged violations of human rights.

So far no untoward incident has erupted, but Col Dionisio Tan-Gatue, PC regional commander, has imposed the red alert measure as a precaution against subversives and criminal elements who might take advantage of the situation.

The military did not touch the demonstrators and allowed them to voice their sentiments to their hearts' content.

CSO: 4200/249

MINDANAO PAPER ON 'GRIM' 1983 ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

HK300154 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 16 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "When the Poor Becomes Poorer"]

[Text] Now that the economic predictions for 1983 show that the Philippines will suffer more in terms of monetary resources and business dislocation, the majority of the country's inhabitants have every reason to become seriously afraid of the consequences. It cannot be denied the grim prospects of 1983 in the economy of the Philippines can only mean one thing: the rich has all the unwanted possibility of getting poor; and the poor will become poorer.

Based on the account of authorities that the next year will be the real start of a new depressing era, many will find themselves jobless, without any immediate hope of surmounting the financial difficulties that have started cropping up even at this stage when the present year is about to bow out.

Despite attempts by world economic experts to cushion the impact of the grim economic potentials of next year, the solutions are apparently far from being discovered. Prices continue to skyrocket as they never did before; production costs have gone up in almost every major aspect of economic life; foreign funding in millions of dollars are always resorted to by the government; and even the so-called "meal table economy," the ideal low-income scheme which would allow a family to eat three square meals a day, can hardly be maintained by the average Filipino family.

All these become doubly marked when viewed against the backdrop of grain sufficiency in the country. The official stand of the national leadership has been always one of hope, but this hope can easily be erased by economic factualities that exist in the country today.

The true test of economic chaos is when the poor becomes poorer. When that situation exists, there is definite and immediate need for all concerned to tighten their belts.

One can only hope that things would return to normalcy with the least possible delay.

CSO: 4200/249

COMMUNIST PARTY PROMOTES LIQUIDATION DRIVE

HK170131 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Dec 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has been harping on supposed violation of human rights by the government but has been contradicting itself on such principles, the Ministry of Defense said yesterday as it released captured CPP documents.

"The most brazen form of deception is shown in the so-called political program of the NDF (National Democratic Front)," the ministry said.

The NDF political program states: "The people's coalition government shall safeguard and promote the democratic rights of the people, among them, freedom of speech and of the press, freedom of assembly, association, and movement, freedom of religion, and the right to due process."

But captured CPP documents show that in the first six months of this year, the party ordered the execution of over 80 civilians who had either publicly spoken against the party or organized political groups to oppose the movement, [words indistinct].

"In the same period, the CPP liquidated 26 government officials and 36 non-military government personnel assigned to development work in the rural areas—all of whom were considered guilty of 'crimes against the people.'"

The documents released in the wake of a public confession by Catholic priest Fr Edgardo Kangleon on his links with the CPP, showed infiltration of the media and the church and conduct of underground propaganda.

The CPP, the Defense Ministry said, has embarked on a program to set up "propaganda coalition" with the left-wing Social Democrats (light-a-fire and April 6 movement) and the Partido Komunista NG Philipinas, the moderate faction of the local communist movement.

The coalition would engage in both "legal" (through legitimate media channels and "illegal" (underground) propaganda work. The ministry said targets of recruitment are "priests working in guerrilla zones," "justice-oriented religious groups," "superiors of religious congregations," and "foreign missionaries."

CSO: 4200/249



MIDDLE EAST JOB OPPORTUNITIES 'BLEAK'

HK180245 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Job opportunities for Filipinos in the Middle East appear bleak next year due to a new policy of the Saudi Arabian Embassy restricting the deployment of Filipino workers in Saudi job sites.

Administrator Patricia A. Sto. Tomas of the Philippine Overseas Employment Authority (POEA) said unless the policy is lifted, the movement of Filipino workers to Saudi Arabia will continue to decline.

Jonathan De La Cruz, director of the Labor Ministry's Regional Labor Center for the Middle East and Africa, has been asked to clear up the matter with Saudi officials, it was learned.

Labor Minister Blas F. Ople is expected to fly to Saudi Arabia in January to convince the Saudi Government to remove the restriction.

The new policy imposed by Saudi Arabia on Filipino workers requires all the travel documents to be authenticated by Malacanang and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Some 300,000 Filipino workers are now in Saudi Arabia. More than \$50 million is remitted to the country by these workers yearly.

Sto. Tomas said the Saudi Embassy used to process 1,500 visa applications of Filipino workers daily.

Now, she said, they process only 100 a day.

Although Saudi officials refused any comment, sources at the ministry claimed the policy was prompted by what Saudi authorities believe to be the growing number of Filipino workers being involved in criminal cases.

CSO: 4200/249

GEN FABIAN VER ON NEW COUNTERINSURGENCY PLAN

OW201343 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] The armed forces of the Philippines will adopt a new counterinsurgency strategy starting next year. The new approach is called Katatagan and is aimed at neutralizing the insurgent leadership and political infrastructure. Project Katatagan, as bared by Chief of Staff Gen Fabian Ver, is in response to the threat posed by the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm--the New People's Army.

[Begin Fabian Ver recording] This plan is anchored in the development of your armed forces into a well-motivated and people-oriented counterinsurgency force. It aims to separate the [word indistinct] guerrillas from the [word indistinct] who are being subjected to communist propaganda or being coerced or intimidated into supporting the communist terrorist force.

This plan also aims to keep the people on the side of the government and involve them in the campaign against the insurgents. The plan also attempts to neutralize the insurgent leadership and the political infrastructures supporting them. It also aims to prevent the insurgencies to take root in these [word indistinct] areas. [end recording]

CSO: 4200/249

AIR FORCE COMMANDO UNIT FOR COUNTERINSURGENCY

HK230111 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Dec 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] Ten Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff, alerted the 500-man air force [PAF] commando unit yesterday for counterinsurgency assignment in central Luzon.

Ver instructed Brig Gen Vicente M. Piccio, Jr, commanding general of the air force, to keep the PAF commando battalion prepared for dispatch on second notice to central Luzon.

The PAF unit will replace a constabulary [PC] battalion which will be pulled out for retraining.

The PC battalion was the same outfit pulled out recently from northern Luzon because of abusive acts and involvement of some of its members in the killing of two policemen in the area.

Piccio organized the PAF commando battalion as an emergency force that can be airlifted to any air installation threatened by enemy attacks.

Members of the force underwent counterinsurgency training, ranger-type and jungle fighting training, aside from airborne training operations.

Piccio said that with its training, the commando can be utilized as an emergency security force of the PAF and in securing other AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] installations.

Meanwhile, Piccio made a year-end assessment of PAF's accomplishment and said the PAF airlifted 1.7 million pounds of relief goods to disaster areas in the country on account of typhoons, floods, and other calamities.

Picio said the PAF flew several rescue missions and ferried over 5,000 emergency patients to various hospitals in 1982.

Piccio said reports from provincial and local officials of areas where the PAF conducted rain-making operations shows increased production of crops and growth of trees in deforested areas as a result of man-made rains. He said some of these areas are the Negros provinces, Ilocos Sur, central and southern Luzon provinces.

CSO: 4200/249

**BARTER DEAL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA**

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Dec 82 p 26

[Text] The Philippine government has committed to supply the Romanian government with coconut oil and other products as part of the trade protocol signed between the two countries.

Deputy trade and industry minister Vicente B. Valdepenas disclosed the other night that negotiations between the two parties have started following a Romanian request to implement the protocol.

Valdepenas said the Philippine government is bound to import Romanian equipment and machinery in exchange for the coconut products under the counter-trade arrangement practised by socialist countries.

He said that with this kind of arrangement, the two-way trade between the countries will reach \$35 million to \$50 million.

The Romanian government earlier asked for supplies of coconut oil, fats and copra for its local pharmaceutical and chemical industries. The request was forwarded to the Philippine government with an urgent note.

The Philippines is discussing with its Romanian counterpart for the importation of equipment such as earthmoving and other related construction machinery in exchange for the coconut products which will be purchased at current world market prices.

Valdepenas said the Romanians are also interested in supplying power plant facilities since the country had been provided with the same in some of the country's oil-thermal plant.

He said the private sector would be the recipient of most of these machinery.

Romania is one of the socialist countries where the Philippines has entered into a counter-trade arrangement.

China and Soviet Russia have similarly supplied the Philippines with equipment and crude oil. Philippine products such as coconut oil and textiles have been exported to these countries.

CSO: 4200/244

EXPORT FINANCING FIGURES REPORTED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 Dec 82 pp 9, 10

[Text] The export sector has received a total of P22.5-billion worth of financing from January to October 1982 from the Central Bank through its rediscounting window.

The bulk of the rediscounting credits went to exporters of traditional products which got P13.05-billion worth of financing or 58 percent of the total.

Rediscounted loans for non-traditional products amounted to P9.47 billion or 42 percent of total rediscounting credits, the CB said.

Last year, the CB granted P33.89-billion worth of rediscounting credits.

The CB said that the average monthly rediscounting credits for the export sector was less compared to those granted in 1981 because of the lengthening of maturity periods for rediscounting for packing credits and agricultural sugar crop loans.

Maturity of rediscounting against packing credits were lengthened to 90 days from the previous 60 days, while those for agricultural sugar crop loans were lengthened to 270 days from 120 days.

On the P13.05 billion rediscount credits to traditional products, sugar accounted for P7.2 billion, followed by coconut products with P2.77 billion.

Rediscounting credits for the other traditional export products were P1.28 billion for mineral products; P1.05 billion, forest products; P393 million, fruits and vegetables; and P312 million for the rest such as unmanufactured abaca and tobacco.

Among the non-traditional export items, miscellaneous manufactured articles—such as handicrafts, furniture and fixtures, and footwear—got the lion's share of this year's rediscounting credits. Credits extended to the grouping amounted to P2.4 billion or 25 percent of the P9.48 billion granted to non-traditional products as a whole.



The second biggest allocation among the non-traditional products was for firms exporting unmanufactured food. Rediscounting credits for this grouping came to P2.3 billion.

On the other hand, rediscounting credits for exporters of manufactured food totaled P670 million.

CSO: 4200/245

FISHING PROJECT FOR CENTRAL MINDANAO

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Dec 82 p 11

[Text] Cotabato City, Dec. 13—A huge fishery project designed to uplift the socio-economic life of thousands of indigent Muslims in Central Mindanao, most of them rebel-returnees, has been started by the Southern Philippines Development Authority at Lake Buluan in Maguindanao.

The venture, known as the Lake Buluan development project, was initiated by the First Lady, Human Settlements Minister Imelda R. Marcos, through SPDA Administrator Antonio Venadas.

SPDA Region 12 Director Delfin Hilario said the project would develop at least 850 hectares of the 8,500-hectare lake. Fish cages have been built on close to 50 hectares of the lake for seeding of bangus and tilapia fingerlings, he said.

Hilario said each fisherman-beneficiary would be given one-fourth of a hectare for a fishpen and fish cages. From this area, he is expected to harvest 2.5 tons of tilapia and bangus per cropping which lasts for five months, Hilario said.

Income from the produce amounts to some P25,000—or P50,000 for two croppings of 10 months, he added.

The fisherman's overhead expenses, Hilario said, would be "very minimal" as he has only to spend for bamboo poles and plastic nets for fish cages.

There is no problem for feeds, said Hilario who reported that Lake Buluan is very rich with planktons for fish food.

The director said that a complex of buildings is about 80 percent completed at the outlet of the lake.

The complex includes a limnological laboratory, which will monitor marine life in the lake, a cannery, an administration building, and quarters for project officials and employees.

A giant ice plant and cold storage was also recently built in the complex to enable project officials to preserve fish for delivery to major areas in Mindanao identified as primary markets.

Hilario said the project will also market its produce in Metro Manila and Cebu. (TPR)

CSO: 4200/244

**PALAWAN INFRASTRUCTURE LOAN APPROVED**

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 Dec 82 p 12

[Text] A P90-million road and bridges project for Palawan was approved yesterday by the Ministry of Public Works and Highways to enhance the development of the province.

Minister Jesus S. Hipolito, who awarded the project to Delta Gem Consortium, which won the biddings, said the project calls for the construction of 193.4-kilometer of asphalt road from Puerto Princesa to Brooke's Point, 30 concrete bridges, and drainage system.

He said an order to start the project was already issued to the contractor who promised to complete it in two years.

A \$45-million loan from the Asian Development Bank will finance the project together with other infrastructure programs for Panay, Marinduque, and Mindanao. The project is part of a five-year development program for Palawan.

Natural Resources Minister Teodoro Pena, who hails from Palawan, said "the development projects are the best Christmas gifts President and Mrs. Marcos could give to the people of Palawan."

He said remarkable changes has been going on in Palawan courtesy of the President and MPWH Minister Hipolito.

Hipolito and Pena said the infrastructure project "is the backbone of Palawan's development."

CSO: 4200/245

**NPA EXPANDS OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN LUZON**

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text] ECHAGUE, Isabela, Dec. 1.--Military authorities said today that the Communist Party of the Philippines has expanded its organization in Northern Luzon to match government security moves.

Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, was told by regional military commanders that the CPP has formed its Northern Luzon Commission as an umbrella organization for all rebel units in the region.

The CPP move followed the recent government merger of Regions 1 and 2 military commands into the Northcom, integrating security efforts in 14 provinces there.

BRIG. GEN. Romeo Gatan, Northcom commander, informed Ver that intelligence gathered by them showed that the CPP has named dissident leader Rafael G. Baylosis as head of the CPP Northern Luzon Commission.

Baylosis is No. 3 in the government's order of battle for wanted top dissident leaders and carries a P200,000 price on his head.

Military analysts saw the CPP regional reorganization and expansion as a prelude to the opening of new fronts for armed activities of the New People's Army, the CPP's army.

DOCUMENTS seized by the military showed that the dissident hierarchy has chosen Northern Luzon as training ground for its hardcore members because of the region's terrain.

Provincial officials sought the deployment of more troops in the region to protect farmers from dissidents.

Gov. Faustino Dy asked Ver to send a battalion to guard the eastern part of the province where dissidents were reported as active.



Dy said the troopers are needed not only to guard but also to help in the transport and safekeeping of about 7.4 million cavans of surplus rice harvest that has posed marketing and warehousing problems.

BRIG. GEN. Victorino Azada, Region I commander, said there are about 1,000 armed regular of the NPA operating in Northern Luzon with a mass base support of about 10,000.

Military authorities withheld the details of the CPP regional expansion pending evaluation of documents seized by troopers in various encounters.

The Northcom also informed Ver that Fr. Conrado Balweg, the rebel priest who carries a P200,000 price on his head, has been seen in the mountains of Kalinga-Apayao. The rebel group led by Balweg has been blamed for the ambush-killing of about 20 military officers and personnel.

Ver accepted in behalf of President Marcos the surrender of about 200 rebels in rites that capped the first anniversary celebration of the Northcom.

CSO: 4200/213

MUSLIM SCHOOLS INTEGRATED INTO EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Dec 82 p 9

[Article by Bernabe Paguio]

[Text] INTEGRATION of the Muslim "madrasah" school into the public educational system is on.

The education ministry's move to make the madrasah part of the system may well mean the end of centuries of neglect of the institution by the government.

The madrasah is essentially a religious school. As one of the ancient features of the Muslim community, it is also the vehicle mainly responsible for enabling Islamic society to take deep roots in the Philippines.

DEVOTED largely to Islamic and Arabic studies, the madrasahs in the country number over 1,000. These are scattered in the provinces which make up Western and Central Mindanao, the two autonomous Muslim regions in the south.

Education minister Onofre D. Corpuz says his office "is ready" to grant government recognition to deserving or qualified madrasahs on a case-to-case basis.

The commitment, in effect, initiates the ministry's integration efforts. It was made during a policy conference held by Corpuz with regional officials of the ministry in this city recently.

DURING THE conference, the Fund for Assistance to Private Education, one of the ministry's special agencies and headed by Deputy Education Minister Abraham I. Felipe, said it was willing to assist in pushing the integration.

Aligning the madrasahs with the public educational system is a project of regional public officials of Western and Central Mindanao and the Muslim affairs ministry.

The intent is to widen scope of the madrasahs so that these will become effective vehicles for human resources development in Muslim towns where they operate.

Local Muslim officials attach three conditions to the integration: national government subsidy for existing madrasahs, acquisition of suitable sites for each school, and the putting up of a "central" madrasah in each provincial capital and city in Muslim Mindanao

REVISION of the existing madrasah curriculum is also sought to make it more relevant to local development efforts. Teaching of the English language, vocational, home economics, history and citizenship training are among changes proposed in the curriculum overhaul.

Setting up a center to train "ulamas" and ustadzes" is being planned by the ministry's regional office in this city. The ulamas are the religious teachers and the ustadzes. Arabic instructors They are considered the mainstay of the madrasahs.

A ministry study shows that facilities, organization and management of existing madrasahs need improvement. Lack of funds is the reason since the schools depend on voluntary contributions from individuals and Islamic religious organizations.

CSO: 4200/213

**SOUTHERN DISSIDENTS TERRORIZE CIVILIANS**

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Dec 82 p 6

[Text] DAVAO CITY--The New People's Army (NPA) operating in Mindanao has adopted the so-called Ho Chi Min strategy to terrorize civilians into submission to the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

This was the assessment of Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, PC chief, after he was briefed on the situation in Mindanao on the activities of the CPP-NPA.

Ramos met with commanders of AFP contingents in Mindanao and participated in a multi-sectoral dialogue with the civilian populace of Region 11 (Southern Mindanao).

DURING a briefing-conference at the PC regional headquarters in Camp Catitipan, Col. Dionisio S. Tan-Gatus Jr., Recon 11 commander, said the NPA is rebuilding its organizational structure.

The Mindanao Commission of the CPP-NPA, now under a new leadership after the death of Edgar Jopson in September, has engaged in terroristic activities resembling a pattern that was employed by Ho Chi Min in Vietnam, he said.

The strategy was the first so far exposed by military authorities after Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile vowed last month to continue to expose the tactics and strategies of the CPP-NPA.

RAMOS, concurrently vice chief of staff, said, "it is unfortunate that Mindanao has to be the first to experience liquidations and assassinations of government personnel."

Romulo Kintanar, a member of the CPP central committee who carries a P50,000 reward, has reportedly taken over the Mindanao commission, better known as Kommid, after Jopson's death.

Since then, the CPP-NPA has intensified propaganda activities in a move to increase its mass base.

CSO: 4200/213

MINDANAO GOVERNOR BACKS PRIESTS, NUNS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 26 Nov 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] A Mindanao provincial governor has issued a defense of priests and nuns whom he labelled as being persecuted for participating "in the continuing struggle for the liberation of our people from injustice, oppression poverty, deprivation and ignorance."

Misamis Or. Governor Homobono Adaza unleashed a heavy barrage of criticism against the present regime of President Marcos calling it as "having lost its sense of balance when it labels as subversives priests and nuns who are only doing their duties to make people realize their humanity."

In a statement issued to the VISAYAN HERALD, Adaza said what the priests and nuns are doing is "only to stand for their rights."

A church that does not help people fight against injustice, poverty and oppression is an irrelevant church, Adaza said. The Misamis Oriental executive would not want ministers of the church to just fold their arms to what is happening to the people. When priests are indifferent to the plight of our people, Adaza brands this as "a great disservice."

Inspiring these priests and nuns whom Adaza confirmed to be in the forefront of "liberative education," these should be encouraged and congratulated by government, instead, for their concern for the welfare of our people. Adaza would call these members of the clergy as the "true servants of God."

They are the ones who will help set our people free from the shackles of a cruel past and the injustices of the present, Adaza continued.

At the same time the gutsy gov. berated the administration for holding a "stupid conception of what is subversion." Discussion of ideologies, he said, is not subversion.

According to Adaza, denouncing injustice and oppression is not subversion. Criticizing the administration and the leaders is not subversion. Discussion and even the peaceful advocacy of communism is not subversion, Adaza further said.



Deploring the oppressive moves and temper of the present regime, Adaza concluded: When the instrumentalities of government makes subversive all these peaceful activities, then Marcos and Enrile should not be surprised why priests and nuns go the hills and carry the cross together with the gun.

CSO: 4200/213

EDITORIAL URGES EARLY RESOLUTION IN PRESS CASE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] IT'S ALWAYS disconcerting to have a newspaper stop publication—even a tabloid so politically far out as the We Forum—for it diminishes in some way the variety of opinion circulating in our market of ideas. But people now generally accept that even a basic right like free speech must give way to the needs of national security, and reasons of state have been invoked in this case. Subversion, conspiracy and advocacy of violence are the accusations the government has brought against the papers's editor and 14 staff writers, columnists and contributors.

It would be recognized taht these grave charges justify the measures the government has taken. It should also be realized that issues like these are always complex; therefore we urge the authorities to see to it that they are quickly resolved.

Despite its repeated acts of irresponsibility, the tabloid had been able to represent itself as the voice of the opposition in the media, at least to a part of its readership. These readers will now regard its closure as a suppression of unwelcome opinion and not as a necessary measure to protect the integrity of the state. This problem was precisely what President Marcos foresaw when he refused to act earlier on the case. Military intelligence had apparently wanted to move in on what it saw as a source of danger as far back as two years ago.

For its own sake, therefore, the administration must act quickly on this case, taking into consideration the President's set policy of tolerance to heresy and criticism, no matter how extreme. Conspiracy, inciting to subversive acts, and allowing oneself to be used by thsoe who would use force and violence to overthrow the government are, of course, different matters. The government should set out its case against the accused as fully, as expeditiously and as openly as possible.

CSO: 4200/213

# EMERGENCE OF STUDENT UNREST NOTED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 26 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Danny M. Gonzales]

[Text]

JUDGING from what happened at Southwestern University, it appears that the students are beginning to have their voices heard again. Several issues were raised by the students. And it's heartening to note that the school president, Dr. Manolo Fornoles, agreed to have a dialogue with student leaders. For it is through dialogues that controversies can be resolved.

## SIMILAR DEMANDS

IN ALL likelihood, students of other schools will make similar demands of school administrators. We can only hope that, like SWU, other schools' administrators will lend an ear to the students' grievances. Given enough time to talk, somehow both sides can reach an understanding and, ultimately, a solution to the problems affecting them.

## STUDENT GOVERNMENT

IN THE CASE of SWU students, one of the demands was the immediate and un-

conditional restoration of an autonomous, democratic and representative student government. This is a very valid demand. And considering that the students were without it for quite a number of years — thanks to the martial law regime's dousing of cold water on such student organization. Now that martial law is supposed to have been lifted, it stands to reason that the restoration of a student government that is autonomous and democratic be given force and effect.

## STUDENT PRESS

ANOTHER area that will inevitably prove to be an irritant to the relationship of school administrators and students is the student press. Even before the repressive martial law regime, this matter was often a cause of conflict between school officials and student writers. For the latter, aware of their rights, couldn't help but demand — in moments of crisis — that their right to student press

freedom be upheld.

## OTHERS

THERE WILL be other matters to resolve. And I won't be surprised if, next to SWU, other schools not only here in the city of Cebu but also in other parts of the country — especially Metro Manila — will be rocked by student unrest. Thanks to the coming Christmas season, student activities will subside. However, come the early part of 1983, I foresee the revival of student unrest. Perhaps, not in the nature of the ones that were prevalent shortly before the declaration of martial law but — for sure — it's going to be one that will caught the attention not only of the academe but of the entire nation. This is a development those in power should watch. A problem that's supposed to be confined within the school premises has a way of getting out of hand. Sometimes, when justice is not granted, it gets blown up to serious proportions.

## GOVERNMENT TERMED OWN WORST ENEMY

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 1 Dec 82 pp 3, 12

[Article Eddie R. Gandionco]

[Text]

In a talk with many businessmen as to who are the enemies of the New Republic, everyone is unanimous in responding that the real enemy of the government is neither the MNLFs in the south, the NPAs in the north, in the Bicol region, in Western Visayas, in Samar, Leyte, Bohol, and Cebu nor the criminal elements in the urban areas. It is the bureaucrats which abounds in all sectors of government who is always either out of his office or in conference or wanting to have papers submitted to him, either for endorsement or approval or for further study.

For business and industry their worst enemy is the government which prevents business from moving unless some kind of monetary arrangements are made. And this is true in supposed biddings and awards, public works and highways contracts, delivery of supplies and materials, requesting for a document or papers, and so forth.

All sorts of bureaucratic red tape are made hour after hour by so many people in government to make some business deal. Simplification

of systems and procedures are being complicated by unnecessary requirements calculated to elicit bribes from businessmen. And this is also true with some banks, and other sectors of society. And many of those in government believes that they can continue with their money-making activities since they have no electorate to answer to, except their "padrinos" and the appointing powers. Anyway the only punishment they will get if their is a changing of the guards in their ministries, offices, or agencies is either a transfer of position. And this is attested by the revamps, reshuffles and shuffles that you read in the papers (Bureau of Customs, BIR, PPA, MOLE, city and municipal treasurers, municipal and city assessors, PC/INP, etc., etc.). After the announced revamps, reshuffles and shuffles, the re-emergence and regression of the labyrinthine red tapes. In fact, the sine or growth rate of Bureaucracy or bureaucratic red tape is higher than the country's economic growth rate. The end result is what you see and witness, that is, the inability of the govern-

ment to service the people's needs since more than one-half of our revenues goes to the pickpocketeers in government.

If it is bad enough under the Old Society, it is worse now according to the many response received from business and industry. There is a growing proliferation of red tape in government that it has gone down to the ordinary clerks. And it has even multiplied to the garbage collectors who refuse to collect your garbage if you don't give "drink money."

For those who intends to go into business, this column advises that you think long and hard before venturing on any enterprise. Think of the many laws, decrees, regulations, ordinances, etc. not to mention the red tape, that is now infringing on the basic rights of citizens. From this column's experience, dealing with government is very expensive. However, in

business and industry, the expenses and the taxes can be passed on as costs to the consuming public.

This column believes that the burden of cleaning the government of misfits, undesirables, grafters, crooks, percenters, psychopants, etc. etc., and bureaucratic red tape does not lie solely on the government but also with the business community, professionals, concerned citizens, media (print, radio, TV) and the workers. However, as to the overall perspective of graft and corruption, red tapes, and others in government, none other knows better of the problems than those in business and industry and the media, for they move from one government office to another. Just as to what government offices are fond of asking bribes or grease money. Perhaps, business and industry, like the media should open up. Why not?

DROP IN SUGAR CANE OUTPUT SEEN

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Dec 82 p 12

[Text] THE country's sugar production is expected to drop slightly during the 1982-83 crop season as world producers check their production levels to maintain reasonable prices in the international market.

Philippine production is forecast at 2.4 million tons during the 1982-83 crop year.

According to the US Department of Agriculture, the Philippines is one of four major Asian sugar producers which are expected to impose production cutbacks. The others are India, Thailand and Pakistan.

The US agency said however that China and Indonesia are expected to have production increase of from seven to eight percent.

DESPITE production cuts by some sugar producers, the US agency said that the outlook for sugar is for "another upward spiral in stocks at the end of the 1982-83 season."

The US agriculture department forecasts total world raw sugar output in 1982-83 at 98.5 million metric tons, down slightly from the 1981-82 record level of nearly 100 million tons.

The department also predicts world sugar consumption in 1982-83 at 92.1 million tons.

When added to carryover stocks from 1981-82, year-end stocks for 1982-83 would be in the range of 41.7 million tons, resulting in an "unprecedented" stock-to-consumption ratio of 45 percent.

This ratio, according to the US agency, far exceeds the 25 percent stock-to-consumption ratio level generally regarded as adequate to meet world sugar needs and establish reasonable prices.

IF THESE estimates are on target, the surplus will continue to exert downward pressure on sugar prices throughout 1982-83.

The US agriculture department further predicts that Brazil will regain the top position as the world's largest sugar producer with a record 9.4 million tons processed from 100 million tons of cane.



EPZA EXPANDING ZONE CONCEPT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Dec 82 p 9

[Article by Rosario A. Liquicia]

[Text] THE Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA) is expanding the zone processing concept to include the development of industrial estates to be more competitive with its Asian neighbors.

Originally, EPZA planned to put up only export zones in key cities around the country. Export processing zones (EPZs) offer factory facilities to companies on condition that they export their products.

Industrial Estates (IEs), on the other hand, do not specify such a condition.

UNDER its revised corporate plan for 1982-1987, seven new export zones will be developed along with industrial estates in the following areas: Pampanga, Iloilo, Bacolod, Cagayan de Oro, Albay, La Union and Davao

The switch in EPZA's thrust was prompted by the experience of Malaysia and South Korea which indicates that combined EPZs and IEs are more attractive to investors.

Besides, EPZA also noted that an export processing zone "is a rather weak measure to achieve better utilization of indigenous raw materials for production."

A combined EPZ-IE can better achieve such objectives as generating employment opportunities, dispersing industries into the countryside, and better utilization of indigenous raw materials.

IT WILL be recalled that EPZA scaled down its program of setting up 16 additional zones between 1982 and 1988. Under the revised plan, only eight will be pursued, seven of which will be a combined EPZ-IE and only one in Cavite--will be develop into a full export processing zone

There are at present 66 companies registered with the EPZA. Fifty-four are located in the Mariveles zone in Bataan, seven in Mactan, Cebu and only five in Baguio.

Bugged by the problem of a low occupancy rate, EPZA dropped its plans to set up other zones which could later become "white elephants."

However, it has intensified its promotions campaign to attract more investors to fill three existing zones, and another one that is scheduled to start operations before the year is over

CSO: 4200/213

## BRIEFS

**NAP MEMBERS BATTLE CASUALTIES**—Pagadian City, 24 Dec—Four members of the New People's Army (NPA) and two army soldiers were slain during a two-hour gun-battle Monday in Barangay Sibatang, Lakewood, Zamboanga Del Sur, it was reported today. A sketchy police report identified the dead troopers as draftees Avilla, 20, single, and Jala, 19, single, both of the 9th infantry battalion. The slain rebels were not identified. Taken from the rebels were three firearms, ammunition, medicine, and documents. The report said the soldiers, led by Lt Robert Botanas, were on patrol and stopped at Barangay Sibatang to drink water. They were suddenly fired upon by a group of dissidents who were reportedly resting in a nearby hut. Several dissidents were believed wounded as shown by blood stains along their escape route. [Excerpt] [HK271344 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Dec 82 pp 1, 4]

**SUBVERSION TRIALS SPEEDED UP**—President Marcos said the government will speed up the trial of subversion cases after the holidays. However the trials of foreign-based accused in subversion cases will be suspended for the time being. President Marcos said this in an interview with newsmen yesterday. The president said he had directed the authorities to notify all those accused of subversion of the prompt holding of hearings, so they can prepare their defense. Among those facing subversion charges are WE FORUM Editor Jose Burgos, Jr, and many others, including former Senators Benigno Aquino, Jr, (Francisco Diokno), Jr, and prominent opposition leaders accused of actively engaging in subversive and rebellion acts. [Text] [HK290017 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Dec 82]

**VIRATA STRESSES LOWERING TARIFFS**—Prime Minister Cesar Virata says the government will have to reduce its import tariffs to achieve full industrialization by 1990. The prime minister said the gradual reduction of tariffs will move in better technology for the manufacturing sector. Virata said the manufacturing sector has lagged behind because of over-reliance on domestic markets. He said it should strive to make products competitive in the world market. [Text] [HK300818 Manila Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Dec 82]

**KKK PROGRAM**—The failure of the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran or KKK could mean possible breakdown of the country's economy. Agrarian Reform Minister Conrado Estrella issued the warning during a dialogue of provincial, municipal and barangay officials in San Carlo City. Estrella stressed that the KKK as centerpiece for economic reforms depends on the cooperation of public officials and beneficiaries. He urged local officials to join hands with the national government in establishing a workable economic structure through the movement. [Text] [HK230808 Manila Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Dec 82]

EDITORIAL SUPPORTS ETHNIC THAIS IN CONFLICT WITH EX-CPT MONG

Chiang Mai THIN THAI in Thai 19 Nov 82 p 3

[Editorial: "The Last Land"]

[Text] One song that is played on the radio so often that the people know it by heart is the song "The Last Land."

This is a beautiful song and it arouses the patriotic feelings of the people. Everytime [I] hear it, my hair stands on end at the words "pharapit," words that fill every pore. I am sure that even those people who only think about making as great a profit as they can from the country through corruption or whatever will come to their senses when they hear this song.

But at a time when the government is trying to instill a sense of patriotism in the people and get them to love their homeland, the Thais who are the owners of the country have not received much attention from government officials. Several days ago, there was a report from Phitsanulok Province that said that many people in Chat Trakan District, Phitsanulok Province, had appealed to their MP concerning their not being treated fairly in the matter of land allotments.

The person who disclosed this was the MP, Mr Prathuong Wichanpricha. As for why villagers had come and appealed to him, he said that, recently, three groups of Mong tribesmen, totalling 948 people, who were communists terrorists came and surrendered to government officials. These people had caused trouble for the people in the To Mountains and in Nakhon Thai District, Phitsanulok Province.

Officials have moved these Mong tribesmen to Chat Trakan District and are preparing to give each one 12 rai of jungle land to work.

The problem is that, the Thais, the owners of the country, who live in that district do not have any land. But the officials are giving away land to foreigners who have caused trouble. Besides this, once these people settle down, they will cut down the forests and clear areas for crop cultivation. The result will be drought and water shortages in that area.

I do not know what the officials were thinking about when they gave such good treatment to foreigners who have broken the law and ignored Thais, the owners of the country, who have never done anything wrong. Why should "The Last Land" be sung? Or do they want the real Thais to flee into the jungle and have these foreigners who once caused trouble for Thais throughout the country take their place? The question is: Which group will be the one to sing "The Last Land?"

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CSO: 4207/43

## THAILAND

### RADIO THAILAND WARNS AGAINST MISSIONARY DECEIT IN SEEKING CONVERTS

Chiang Mai THIN THAI in Thai 26 Nov 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Religious Association Establishes Seven Points: Do Not Use Deceit To Get People To Convert to Your Religion; That Is dishonest"]

[Text] Missionaries have been warned to conduct themselves properly and not attack other religions or copy other teachings to fool people.

The executive committee of the Association of Affiliated Religions of Thailand has warned missionaries to be careful about engaging in improper activities that would harm other religions. For example, imitating and attacking other religions is incorrect. [They should follow] the principles of correct missionary methods. This was reported by Radio Thailand.

The Association of Affiliated Religions is composed of people of various religious faiths in Thailand, Buddhists, Moslems, Christians, Bramans, Hindus, Sikhs and even Mahayana Buddhists. All have the same view that, in Thailand, people of various faiths can live together peacefully. There have never been any serious religious conflicts like in other countries even though Thailand is a Buddhist country and 95 percent of the people are Buddhists.

The Association of Affiliated Religions recognizes that Buddhism makes people kind and compassionate. Buddhists have never oppressed people of other religious faiths. Even missionaries of other faiths who have come to Thailand to spread their religious teachings have been received peacefully by Thai Buddhists in Thailand. And even though the king is a Buddhist and the upholder of the faith [in Thailand], he has supported other religions. The prestige and compassion of the king have enabled the people of different religions in Thailand to live together peacefully, with good mutual understanding and cooperatively. They have all helped to develop society and the country without any thought of their religious differences.

So that the people in Thailand who have different religious faiths can continue to live together peacefully, with good mutual understanding and with mutual sincerity, the executive committee of the Association of Affiliated Religions of Thailand feels that the missionaries of the various religions should conduct themselves in accord with the following code of conduct for missionaries:



1. They must conduct themselves in accord with the lecture that the king gave to the representatives of various religious organizations who came to pay their respects to the king on 4 December. In this lecture, the king said that all religions, regardless of their beliefs, must help each other in order to strengthen social solidarity.

Thus, the fact that the various religions in Thailand have been able to coexist so well for so long has enabled the country to have peace and happiness.

2. They must not disparage or look down on other religions, and they must not put their religion above other religions.

3. They should not mix the teachings of other religions with theirs since this would mix and confuse the religions teachings and lead to reformed moral principles.

4. They should not imitate the religious personages, ceremonies, or articles of other religions with dishonest intentions or with the hope of converting others to their religion.

5. They should not use the differences in religious principles and teachings as reasons for criticizing and arguing with each other. This will lead to divisions and a loss of solidarity among the people in the country.

6. They must act in accord with the 1981 Department of Religion regulation on the missionary activities of foreign missionaries in Thailand. This regulation states that "in carrying on missionary activities, missionaries must not deceive people and they must not bribe, encourage or give rewards to pressure people. They must not use any method that tries to "grab" people away from other creeds or religions.

7. All religions should join together in preserving and promoting the nation, religion and monarchy.

Since 95 percent of the Thai people are Buddhists, everyone, regardless of which religion they belong to, should cooperate with each other in accord with the principles of religious affiliation in order to strengthen the security of Buddhism, which is the national religion. Because, the security of Buddhism will have a direct effect on the security of the nation and the monarchy.

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CSO: 4207/43

EDITORIAL VOICES CONCERN OVER JAPANESE DEFENSE BUILDUP

Chiang Mai THIN THAI in Thai 18 Nov 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Which Way Will the United States Go?"]

[Text] The United States, which was a bitter foe of Japan, has completely changed its attitude. It is now trying to please Japan even though it once tried to smash Japan and have it sink into the Pacific Ocean.

This change has come about because Japan has opposed the communists vigorously. Of the countries that fear communism, none fears communism more than the United States since this is a capitalist country. It is such a great enemy of communism that the fear has "gone to its head." But it does not want to be afraid alone and so has tried to make other countries afraid too.

Because Japan has opposed the communists, the United States has completely forgotten the bitterness of the Second World War and instead nursed Japan to the point where Japan has become a great power economically. And it will continue to provide support so that Japan can serve as a blockade against the communists in the Far East even though the United States has troops in Japan and South Korea.

The fear of communism has caused the United States to give little attention to the other Asian countries that are friends of the United States. On 15 November, the United States and Japan conducted full-scale military exercises near Mount Fuji about 100 kilometers from Tokyo. These military exercises were not referred to as military cooperation since Japan refers to its forces as self-defense forces. These exercises, conducted jointly with U.S. army forces for 9 days, were called "Yamato-82. This was tantamount to threatening the Soviet Union since this was the name of the Japanese naval commander who defeated Russia in the naval engagement of 1895, which made Japan a great-power country.

The fact that this name was used shows that the United States is willing to have Japan become a great military power again even though other Asian countries, from China to Southeast Asia, are uneasy about the fact that Japan is reviving militarism. This is because all of these countries have experienced the cruelty, immorality and inhumanity of Japan.

It is strange that the United States is urging Japan to increase its defense budget. Japan is trying to deceive the world into thinking that this money is for self-defense. In particular, ever since President Ronald Reagan became the leader of the United States in 1980, there have been 16 joint military exercises. This shows that the United States is determined to protect itself from the communists. But it has allowed its other allies to be unhappy about the buildup of Japanese military power. Thus, it is difficult to see which way the United States will go for sure.

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CSO: 4207/43

## THAILAND

### COL SOMKHIT: SOCIALISTS TO MEET WITH FOREIGN PARTIES

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 29 Nov 82 pp 1, 16

[Article: "The Social Democrat Party Will Begin to Play a Role In Thailand"]

[Text] Colonel Somkhit Srisangkhom, the leader of the Social Democrat Party, said in an interview that, during his recent trip to meet with members of foreign social democrat parties in England, Germany and other countries, [he learned that] the social democrat parties abroad are holding discussions to prepare for the international conference to be held in 1983 in accord with the stipulation that a conference be held from 7-10 April 1983 in Sidney, Australia. He will attend this conference as a member from the Thai Social Democrat Party.

As for the topics to be discussed at that conference, world political, economic and social matters will be discussed, and a standpoint will be taken on bringing about peace and human rights and opposing war, colonization and the invasion of neighboring countries like the communists have done, examples being the invasion of Kampuchea and Afganistan.

Colonel Somkhit said that, as for the activities of these world social democrat parties in 1983, for the first time, a womens' social democrat organization will be established in the Pacific region. Its first conference will be held in Thailand after the general election in Thailand. As for social democrat organizations in the Pacific region, to date, there has been only a men's organization. But in other parts of the world, much development is taking place, for example, in Africa and South America.

The leader of the Social Democrat Party also said that, in Thailand, the Social Democrat Party is expanding greatly. The problem is that it lacks funds. "Everyone knows that the people with this ideological viewpoint are poor," said Colonel Somkhit. He compared this with the other social democrat parties in the world, saying that, in some countries, they have made much progress. But in other countries, they have deteriorated. This matter will be discussed at the main conference too in order to find a way to solve the problems.

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CSO: 4207/44

## THAILAND

### ATHIT: EX-CPTS CAN RUN FOR PARLIAMENT

Bangkok PHYA KHRUT in Thai 8 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Sitthi Discusses Communist Act; Difficult to Revise"]

[Excerpts] General Athit Kamlangek, the RTA CINC, told reporters on 6 December that the communist terrorists who had surrendered to officials have the same political rights as the people in general. This includes the right to run for parliament. This is because the government does not view these people as a threat. If they run for election, these people must have all the qualifications as required by the law.

The RTA CINC discussed the defection of the "developers of Thailand," who had recently been communist terrorists in Zone 444. He said that government officials will inform these people so that they understand things and that they will be allowed to go live with their relatives. Later on, there will be an occupational training program. That is, there will be training courses for seamstresses and mechanics. Mobile units will be formed to go provide training. After they graduate, the people will be put in the ISOC's development program for security to help develop the localities along with the people in other villages. And places of work will be found for them. At present, provincial officials and the army area commanders are implementing this stage of the program. As for the weapons and war materials that the former communist terrorists from Zone 444 turned over to government officials, it has been decided that some money should be paid to them in compensation for these things in order to encourage others who have a change of heart to bring in items.

General Sitthit Chirarot, the minister of interior, talked about revising the Communist Activities Control Act, which is a national security law. He said that one of the things that must be considered carefully is whether this is the time to do this. The situation on all fronts must be considered; this includes both inside and outside the country and both the political and military situations. "If we just go ahead and do this without considering things carefully first, we may encounter problems. However, I have heard reports that the ISOC is now taking such action since it is their duty. When

they have completed things, they will probably ask various sectors, including a representative from the Ministry of Interior, to discuss the matter. Because, revising this law requires the approval of parliament."

The minister of interior also said that when he was still with the ISOC, which was the time when General Saiyut Koetphon, the supreme commander, was there too, this act was revised. A new act was drafted and the name changed to the National Security Act. This was done by considering the experiences of neighboring countries. But in the end, the act could not be repealed because the problems facing our country were not the same as those of other countries. In particular, that period was a time of great internal destruction.

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CSO: 4207/44



## THAILAND

### COLUMNIST NOTES TIN SMUGGLING, HITS SINGAPORE

Bangkok PHYA KHRUT in Thai 8 Dec 82 p 3

[Flying Against the Wind column by Karuda: "Tin"]

[Text] The export of tin will probably continue to be controlled for a period after the conference of tin exporting groups, which is composed of Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Bolivia, Nigeria, Australia and Zaire.

These leading tin producers that export tin abroad have as much power as countries that produce and export other types of goods since tin is an important material in industry.

Thailand produces about as much tin as any other country in the world. But Thailand is in a backward position as far as market bargaining is concerned. And Thailand is a country from which much tin is smuggled abroad.

The result of having reached an agreement on cooperating to control the world tin market has been that tin smuggling on the black market has increased greatly. Much ore of great value is being smuggled out of Thailand by sea. The smugglers are using every method possible to smuggle tin out.

Do you believe it...a small island like Singapore does not have any tin but it is a major market for both legal and illegal ore.

Many L.C.s that purchase both small and large quantities of ore obtain it from Singapore, regardless of whether it is sent directly to the ore separation plants there or to a third country.

At the same time, the western coast of Thailand is a source of much illegal ore, and this smuggling is carried on in a well-organized way. The government's Sea Mining Organization is present there, but so much ore is mined there illegally that many of the beautiful beaches have been ruined and are now worthless.

The Thai government has joined the world tin trading group. It should stipulate production rates and the benefits that the country will gain. This is more

important than anything else. Because, we have always followed along behind others, including countries such as Singapore that do not have any ore. How much longer will we allow other countries to grab all of Thailand's resources?

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**PRO-U.S., PRC FOREIGN POLICY SAID HARMFUL TO THAI INTERESTS**

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai 26 Nov 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Inexperience In Foreign Affairs"]

[Text] Professors in the field of international politics have defined "politics," in terms of international relations, as meaning that politics is a matter of national interests. Among diplomats from various countries, it seems that much importance is attached to this point. Thus, the international political policies implemented by various governments have been implemented in order to satisfy and maintain the interests of their own country. But concerning Thailand, it can be said that many of Thailand's international political policies have not followed this principle. Thai diplomats and government officials have frequently displayed stupidity or inexperience in international political affairs. This refers to the fact that the interests of the country have, unfortunately, been harmed.

In international politics, the various great powers are carrying on a political and military policy aimed at expanding their power throughout the world. Thus, the underdeveloped countries and even Thailand cannot avoid the effects of the great powers expanding their influence.

The strategic importance of Southeast Asia is an important factor that has caused the great powers to gradually move in here in order to gain control in this region. They have been playing a political and military game here for a long time. And the three-worlds policy, in which China considers the Soviet Union to be an enemy that poses a serious threat to it, has resulted in China normalizing relations with the United States so that it can carry on a policy of encircling the Soviet Union and prevent the expansion of Soviet hegemony. Thus, China is another country that has gained influence in this region. This is in addition to the United States, which has played a role here since the Second World War. As for the Soviet Union, it started playing a role here after the end of the Indochina War.

But Thailand's international political policies are not in accord just with those of the United States. They must be in accord with those of China too, which means maintaining a harsh attitude toward the Soviet Union. Carrying on such a narrow policy has greatly harmed Thai interests.

Something that should be given attention in implementing an international political policy is being self-reliant in making decisions. But because of Thailand's strong and long-lasting ties with great power countries, Thailand lacks this quality. In playing the international political game, Thailand is slow and cannot keep up with the game. In particular, the political attitude taken toward the Soviet government in the matter of the death of Leonid Brezhnev, the leader of the Soviet Union, shows the stupidity and inexperience of the Thai government in international politics.

The death of Leonid Brezhnev has not affected just the internal political structure of the Soviet Union. It has also affected the world political structure. The change of political leaders in the "big brother" [country] of the communist world may lead to changes in world politics. The harsh attitude taken by China toward the Soviet Union had begun to soften just before the death of Brezhnev. And when Brezhnev died, China sent Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, to take part in the funeral ceremonies for Brezhnev. And it was not just China that sent important government officials to attend the ceremony. More than 40 countries sent important officials. As for the United States, George Bush, the vice president, and George Shultz went to take part in the funeral ceremonies.

But the Thai government did not take any such action. When Chairman Mao Tse-dung died, the Thai government sent the deputy prime minister to attend the funeral. The result was that relations between Thailand and China improved greatly. But in the case of Brezhnev, it is very strange that no high-ranking Thai official went to attend the funeral.

The Thai government should take this opportunity to take action that would benefit our country. Both China and the United States took a strong position against the Soviet Union in the past. But in this matter, both these great powers played the diplomatic game to good advantage. But as for the Thai government, this matter again clearly showed the Thai government's inexperience.

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CSO: 4207/35

## THAILAND

### U.S. AGRICULTURAL CREDITS SAID TO HURT THAILAND

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 28 Oct 82 p 5

[Ta Mo Lo column: "The United States Has Started Playing a Game With Thai Agriculture; There Is a Two-Front War"]

[Text] Agricultural exports have encountered another problem.

Mr Ronald Reagan, the president of the United States, has announced that credits for the sale of agricultural products will be increased to \$1.5 billion, or 34.5 billion baht.

U.S. agricultural products will be sold on credit to the developing countries, most of which are major customers of Thailand. This will definitely have a negative effect on the export of Thai agricultural products, particularly corn and rice.

The United States has had a policy of selling agricultural products on credit for a long time, and it has expanded this policy and increased amounts every year. This year, the United States sold rice to Indonesia on credit and so we lost our Indonesian market to the United States. As for South Korea, the United States has sold corn on credit. And so South Korea has purchased more corn from the United States than from Thailand.

Since the United States has announced that it will increase and expand credit exports for agricultural products to 34.5 billion baht, the market for Thai agricultural products, including rice, corn and other products, will definitely decline.

This Is the Problem

Besides the fact that the United States has implemented a "millionaire's" trade policy in competing with the poor and flooded the credit market with goods, there is another problem that is just as great.

Codex, a U.N. unit whose duty is similar to that of a consumer protection committee or something like that, has stipulated the amount of poisonous matter, which comes from using insecticides and fertilizer, allowable in legumes.

And this does not include the legumes only. It has also set limits on the amount of such substances allowable in the soil stuck to the legumes.

A news report has stated that Codex has tested legumes from Thailand and found that the level of poisonous matter in the legumes is so high that people's health may be endangered if they consume legumes regularly.

Concerning the fact that Codex is carrying on a program of setting danger levels for poisonous substances in legumes (and in the soil stuck to the legumes), this is a very important matter.

I don't know which government unit is responsible for taking action to prevent Codex from announcing standards and setting levels for the amount of poisonous matter in legumes. The [sale of] Thai legumes will certainly be ruined. The farmers who grow the legumes do not know anything about this. This is not an easy matter and things cannot be done in a day or two. And it is twice as difficult to control the amount of poisonous matter in the soil stuck to the legumes.

The report stated that it is very difficult to solve the problem in places where insecticides and chemical fertilizers have been used continuously for 10 years. This is because the ground must be turned, and the poisonous substances must be completely washed out of the soil.

A somewhat easier method is to leave the area fallow for a period. But Thai farmers cannot do this because the amount of land is very limited.

Having the farmers use natural, or organic, fertilizer must be promoted widely. Things look very dismal for the future of the legumes of our farmers, who know little about "technology."

As for corn, there has been a problem with fungus. Countries that have purchased our corn have not paid the full price for it. To date, the problem has not been solved.

The fact that the United States has increased credits for agricultural products to 34.5 billion baht will certainly cause problems for Thailand.

The matter of Codex setting standards for allowable levels of residual poisonous matter in legumes and in the soil stuck to the legumes is a major problem.

Unless Mr Bunmi Bunsri, the minister of commerce, Mr Chuan Likphai, the minister of agriculture, and Mr Sitthi Sawetsila, the minister of foreign affairs, cooperate to solve these problems, matters will be terrible.

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CSO: 4207/35



MILITARY AGAINST BANK NATIONALIZATION IDEA

BK160355 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 15 Dec 82

["Excerpt" from speech delivered by Assistant Army Chief of Staff Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut during a 14 December panel discussion at the Siam Intercontinental Hotel—recorded]

[Text] I can assure you that we, in particular the military, have entertained no idea of nationalizing commercial banks. Since we are not going to do that, how should we solve the problem? Many experts have said on several occasions that commercial banks should be turned from the family monopoly business to public companies in accordance with the law by 1985, if my memory is correct. I asked Minister Michai [Ruchuphan of the prime minister's office] a few days ago that why would we have to wait until 1985. He told me that any change in banking and financial systems must be carried out gradually. Well, if the change is going to be made, it should not be too late. Many people suggest that commercial banks be put under the state control. Commercial banks reply that their operations are already controlled by the government. That is true. However, in many cases, commercial banks themselves directly engage in other business and trade, and some of the latter collapsed. Now we can see the problem that we must solve.

I wish to make two more suggestions. First, I appeal to government officials to carry out their tasks and duties in the interests of the people if Thailand is going to have a genuine democratic administrative system which is also the goal of the national armed forces. Second, your sincerity, self-sacrifice, mutual sympathy and generosity are needed for the development of our economic and social systems in order to create a good life for the Thai people.

CSO: 4207/45

LOPBURI ARTILLERY CHIEF PROFILED

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPPADA in Thai 7-13 Nov 82 p 9

[MATICHON Profile column: "Major General Akkraphon Somrup, the commander of the Lopburi Artillery Center"]

[Text] He was born on 9 November 1925 in Bang Pa In District, Ayuthaya Province. He began his primary school education in this province. He finished lower secondary school 4 at Rachanukhro School and lower secondary school 6 at Ayuthaya Withayalai School.

He then continued his education at the Army Preparatory School. He was in Class 5, the same class as General Athit Kamlangek, Lieutenant General Thianchai Sirisamphan, Lieutenant General Han Linanon, Lieutenant General Yutthasak Khlongtruatrok and Lieutenant General Som Khattaphan. After graduating from this school, he attended the Army Technical Academy. He was in the same class as Lieutenant General Banchop Bunnak, Lieutenant General Man Rattanakoset, Lieutenant General Chuthai Saengthawip, Lieutenant General Naritnat Bunyarattaphan and Lieutenant General Ongat Suphamat.

He graduated from the Army Technical Academy in 1949 as a sub-lieutenant and was assigned to the 7th Artillery Battalion in Chiang Mai Province. He remained there for 3 years. He then volunteered to go fight in the Korean War, going with the third group of replacements. General Kriangsak Chamanan, who was then a lieutenant colonel, was the commander of the Royal Thai Battalion (the Tiger Battalion). After 1 year in Korea, he returned and was assigned to the same unit in Chiang Mai. He was promoted to captain and made a company commander. He remained there for 4 years and then went to attend the Army Staff College. He was in Class 38, the same class as Major General Wanchai Chitchamnong.

He was promoted to major during the period he was transferred to the the Directorate of Operations. He remained there until he was promoted to colonel. On being promoted to colonel, he was assigned to serve as the assistant army attache in Korea.

He returned from Korea in 1973-1974 and was assigned to the Directorate of Intelligence. After that, he served as the head of the Operations division, ISOC, the deputy chief of the Reserve Affairs Department and the deputy director of the Directorate of Personnel.

During the time he served as the deputy director of the Directorate of Personnel, he attended the National Defense College. He was in Class 22, the same class as General Athit Kamlangek, Phisan Munlasatsathon, Thawi Chusap and Wirot Saohaphan.

In 1979, he was made chief of staff of the Territorial Defense Department. Two years later he was made deputy chief of the Territorial Defense Department. Then, on 1 October this year, he was made commander of the Lopburi Artillery Center.

"I am an artillery officer. When I was transferred here, it was like coming home," said Major General Akkrachon about his new post.

"I came here after the events and do not know what happened. This matter was handled by the army before I arrived," said Major General Akkrachon about the arrest of Master Sergeant Prawet Phumphuang, who has been charged with being the person who tried to assassinate General Prem during his visit to unveil the Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram monument at the artillery center last July. "But I do not think anything will happen now because we must be fair in administering things."

His wife's name is Chamchon (Nathasiri). They have two children. The older child is a girl named Yaowaret. She is now studying computer [science] in the United States. The younger is named Thanaphon. He attends Saint Gabriel School.

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CSO: 4207/31

ARMS CACHE FOUND, 3RD ARMY COMMANDER NOTES CPT STRENGTH

Chiang Mai THIN THAI in Thai 13 Nov 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Third Army Commander Orders the Elimination of the Influential People. Arms Cache Found At San Pa Tong; the Arms, Including Rifles, Ammunition and Grenades, Were Buried Outside the Village"]

[Text] The Third Army Area has uncovered a large cache of communist weapons at San Pa Tong. The commanding general of the Third Army Area has ordered the elimination of the influential people in the north.

A news report has stated that the Third Army Area in the north has found a large arms cache belonging to the communist terrorists. The weapons were hidden in the jungle in San Pa Tong District, Chiang Mai Province. This was revealed by Lieutenant Colonel Somching Singhaseni, a public relations official of the Third Army Area.

Lieutenant Colonel Somching said that Civil-Police-Military Unit (CPM) 31 found these weapons in Mae Win Commune, San Pa Tong District, when they went to search the area after being informed by a communist terrorist who had defected. This defector had told them that his group had buried weapons in the jungle.

Among the arms found were two rifles and a large amount of ammunition. These things had been wrapped in plastic and buried about 200 meters from a village in Mae Win District. The following is a detailed list of the items found:

Two M16s and 766 rounds of ammunition; 75 M79 grenades; 2,460 rounds of carbine ammunition; 2,578 rounds of AK47 ammunition; 25 M46 grenades; and 45 Chinese-made grenades.

At the same time, Lieutenant General Phrom Phiunuan, the commanding general of the Third Army Area, said that the communist terrorists in the north are now much weaker because the Third Army Area has tried to carry on strong suppression operations on all fronts. Many of the secure bases of the communist terrorists have been attacked and this has caused the communist terrorists to fragment into small groups.

Lieutenant General Phrom also said that 2 to 3 years ago, before operations to eliminate the communist terrorists were launched, there were about 3,500 communist terrorists who were causing trouble for the people in the 12 northern provinces. But now there are only about 300 to 400 left.

However, Lieutenant General Phrom said that the terrorists who have split into small groups and who will not surrender may join with a new communist group that has formed a party known as the New Party. These are Soviet-faction communists whose ideals differ from those of the leaders of the CPT.

Concerning this, the Third Army Area will try to use political suppression measures in order to get these people to change their minds and surrender to government officials.

The commanding general of the Third Army Area said that he will mobilize forces to develop the remote villages in order to improve the living conditions of the poor people and win the people's war against the communists. Besides this, the influential people who cause trouble for the people in the northern provinces will be eliminated.

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CSO: 4207/31

THAILAND

GEN HAN CRITICIZES DICTATORSHIP, SAYS ANTI-CPT FIGHT COULD LAST

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 12 Nov 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Han Criticizes the Government For Increasing Bus Fares Against the Will of the People"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Lieutenant General Han Linanon, the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area, took part in a debate on the security problem in southern Thailand at the Faculty of Political Science at Thammasat University. Many professors, students and other interested people attended.

Lieutenant General Han said that, concerning the fight to defeat the communists, at present, the government has still not been able to score a resolute victory and that the war will continue even though almost all the secure bases of the communists have been destroyed. This is because the war factors are still present.

Lieutenant General Han said that the people who have created the war factors and compelled people to flee into the jungle are not in the jungle but in the cities. Such people include the dictatorial powers, the dark powers, influential capitalists, local hoodlums, kamnans and village headmen.

"The evil politicians use their power to make profits for their party and for themselves. The influential capitalists 'buy' government officials to put them under their influence. Some people have joined with government officials to grab the land of the people and issued NS3 [Department of Lands certificate certifying that the land is being put to good use]."

As for making the Thai-Malaysian border area safe in accord with the Tai Rom Yen policy, the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area said that he submitted a project proposal to the government about 20 days ago. It is thought that this project will cost about 48 million baht.

After that, a student stood up and asked Lieutenant General Han whether the Communist Activities Suppression Act should be repealed. Lieutenant General Han replied that it could be repealed but that some other law should be promulgated



in its place. "This law has not helped the democratic movement to flourish. But we have used it very little. For example, people have been forbidden from entering certain areas or from going into the mountains."

The student then asked what his feelings would be if there was a coup. Lieutenant General Han replied that, if a coup took place, he would feel very sad because this would make it less likely that a democratic system would be implemented. He once asked that the military not support dictatorship. Those who stage coups do not have good intentions toward the country. They are only thinking about their own group, claiming this and that.

"The present RTA CINC has said that those who think about staging a coup are wrong. Since the commander in chief has talked like this, I do not think that there will be a coup."

A reporter asked whether he would take part in a coup if his superiors asked him to. Lieutenant General Han said that those who consider staging a coup are the people who will destroy democracy. "I do not think that they will order people to do something that is wrong. And if an illegal order is given, we have the right to disobey it."

Lieutenant General Han also discussed the rise in bus fares and the protests by students and laborers. He said that, at present, the government is taking steps to solve the problem. However, if the two sides cannot agree, problems will arise. "Regardless, if things are contrary to the feelings of the people, the government should show some sympathy and listen."

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CSO: 4207/31

## THAILAND

### GEN HAN MAY DISCUSS SOUTHERN PROBLEMS ON MID EAST TRIP

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 16 Nov 82 pp 1, 11

[Article: "Han 'Wades Into' the Middle East; Neutralizes the 'Separatists'"]

[Text] The secretary to the Head of the Islamic Faith in Thailand has disclosed that "Han Linanon" has requested to travel to the Middle East in order to meet with Moslem leaders and promote understanding about the separatist movement in the south. The Saudi Arabian embassy in Thailand does not oppose the trip.

Mr Imaron Malurim, the secretary to the Head of the Islamic Faith in Thailand, took part in a seminar on the security of the Thai-Malaysian border that was held at the conference hall of the Information Operation Center of Chulalongkorn University on 15 November. He said that the problems that have arisen in the south are very delicate because of the cultural, language and religious differences between the Thais and Moslems. These differences have caused problems.

Mr Imaron said that, recently, Lieutenant General Han Linanon, the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area, sent an officer to meet him in his capacity as the secretary to the Head of the Islamic Faith in Thailand in order to enlist his help in contacting the Saudian Arabian ambassador since Lieutenant General Han wants to travel to that country. He [Imaron] went to see the ambassador and informed him of the wish of Lieutenant General Han. "The ambassador said that he is glad that Lieutenant General Han will make this trip in order to promote understanding with the opposition groups on the issue of separatism. Now, the matter is in the hands of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs," said Mr Imaron.

Mr Imaron also said that the way to promote understanding with the Moslem countries is to give attention to certain problems and that the way to gain acceptance by the Arab world is to not give much support to Israel since 42 Arab countries do not recognize Israel.

"If we can make the Moslem countries see what is correct concerning the southern problem, the Thai-Malaysian border problems will disappear because the terrorists will lack support and wither away," said Mr Imaron.

Mr Surin Phisasuwan, a professor in the Faculty of Political Science at Thammasat University, analyzed the Thai-Malaysian border problem by pointing out the three main points of conflict: 1. There is the problem of the Malay Communist Party. Malaysia feels that Thailand is not taking serious action to suppress this group. At the same time, Thailand feels that Malaysia is not cooperating in suppressing the separatists in the south since the issues of race and religion are involved. 2. There is a difference of opinion about what is a threat. That is, at a time when Thailand is playing the "China card" in order to use this as a tool to put pressure on Vietnam to withdraw from Kampuchea, Malaysia distrusts China on the matter of the Malay Communist Party. Concerning this, Malaysia feels that China is playing a role in keeping the Thai government from suppressing the Malay Communist Party, which has secure bases in Thailand. This has resulted in Malaysia turning more to Hanoi in order to reduce China's role. 3. This point concerns the separatist movement in southern Thailand. There is evidence that this movement is being supported by more and more Moslem countries even though the National Security Council has been waging a propaganda battle in the Middle East since 1978. Recently, the Fourth Army Area proposed sending a representative to reach an understanding with government officials in certain countries such as Syria and Libya that are "believed" to be "sympathic" to the separatist movement. Also, there is evidence that some of the forces of the separatists have received training from the PLO. These things show the great complexity of this problem.

However, Mr Surin concluded by saying that, to solve the Thai-Malaysian border problem, there must be full cooperation from Malaysia. The problem cannot be solved if just one side takes action as has been the case in the past.

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CSO: 4207/31

KING'S ADDRESS AT TROOPING OF COLORS CEREMONY

BK041305 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Dec 82

[3 December Royal Household Bulletin]

[Excerpts] At 1600 today their majesties the king and queen, accompanied by Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon, left Chitlada Palace for the Royal Plaza to attend the oath of allegiance ceremony and review the Royal Guards on occasion of his majesty the king's birthday anniversary.

In his speech at the ceremony, his majesty the king said: Loyalty to the nation is one's consciousness and awareness of being free, independent and dutybound to defend the country so as to keep it a free and stable nation. History shows that loyalty to the nation has bound the lives and hearts of the Thai people together without discrimination against any person, thus creating unity and solidarity among the people. During peacetime, the Thai people, with perseverance and diligence, earn their living and help each other to develop the country, defend the nation and religious beliefs and do all good deeds to contribute to the prosperity, peace and tranquillity in the country. In war, they unite to bravely fight the enemy and are willing to sacrifice their lives for the nation so as to safeguard this land, freedom and prosperity for generations to come.

At present, it can be said that our country is at peace but not quite normal because there are dangers threatening our country from all sides. It is necessary for every one of us to be very vigilant, behave and work harder. All parties must try to accelerate their efforts to develop and strengthen the country in all aspects and, at the same time, consolidate our forces of unity, courage and sacrifice to fight and eliminate the dangers now threatening us so we can maintain security and stability for ourselves and the country.

All soldiers should be firmly determined to carry out their duties to the utmost, uphold the interests of the nation and place them over those of their own. Be rational and prudent without prejudice, know and prevent yourself from becoming the slave of greed, evil and self-indulgence so everyone can act properly and rightly. Courage and confidence which lead to accomplishments of goals will bring the durable prosperity and stability of the nation.

CSO: 4207/45

KING DESCRIBES SYMPTOMS OF RECENT ILLNESS

BK050331 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] For the first time, his majesty the king yesterday talked of his recent illness which, to the great concern of the Thai people, forced him to disappear for a long time from various royal functions.

His majesty related the ordeal of the sickness which caused his temperature to rise to more than 40 degrees and at times "made me feel as if I was in the twilight zone."

He gave a nearly 90-minute light-hearted talk to more than 7,000 persons including cabinet members, top government officials and representatives of various organisations who turned up to wish him a happy birthday.

Noting that the illness had kept him out of the public scene for 4 1/2 months, his majesty told the people who gathered at the Dusidalai Hall that he now is feeling better although there have been some irregular heartbeats during the past 10 days.

Describing the progress of his illness, he said it began like an ordinary cold and was treated as such.

But the temperature kept rising, reaching more than 40 degrees and unable to be measured with a thermometer.

Then the light went out and that was when he entered the twilight zone, he said.

His majesty said that during that period he felt alternately hot and cold while sweating.

"I lost my voice altogether. It is really a strange feeling. You think that you are talking but no one hears you nor do they pay attention to you. That is why I said I was in a twilight zone," his majesty said.

CSO: 4200/247

EDITORIAL EXAMINES PUBLIC DISINTEREST IN ELECTIONS

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 30 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Few People Exercise Their Right to Vote"]

[Text] In an interview granted to reporters, Mr Chodok Wirathamphulasawat, the deputy director-general of the Department of Local Administration, discussed the results of the recent by-elections for various provincial and municipal council seats. He said that very few people had exercised their right to vote. General Sitthi Chirarot, the minister of interior, is very worried about this and has ordered that the provinces quickly take steps to generate understanding among the people so that as many people as possible exercise their right to vote in the coming election of MPs.

The disclosure by the deputy director-general of the Department of Local Administration is in accord with the statements made to reporters by the minister of interior, who admitted that the figures on the number of people who voted in the provincial and municipal council elections show that in some places only 5.2 and 9 percent voted. But at the same time, in some localities, such as in Trat Province, 66.2 percent of the people voted. All of these statistics were compiled in order to find out why so few people voted and to solve this very worrisome problem.

Concerning the problem of few people exercising their right to vote, in Thailand there are many reasons for this, reasons that concern the voters, the government and the political parties. But concerning the voters, we do not think there is any problem. If the election is a contest between those whom the people admire and those whom they do not like and if the election is honest and the votes of the people are given greatest weight, voter turnout in the coming election will set a record. The old record was set during the election of MPs from Nakhon Sawan Province after the [end of the] dictatorial government of Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat when more than 6.6 percent [sic] voted.

As for Thais, today, it can be said that they are very "politically aware." Whenever politics is dishonest, they do not vote in the election. And when they see that politics is dirty and that the people cannot play a part in



correcting this, they will not take part in something "silly" and will not get involved in politics. Thus, the solution to this problem is to clean up politics. At a minimum, the person whom the people elect must be allowed to become prime minister. This is politics that is in accord with democracy.

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CSO: 4207/35

NEW MILITARY UNITS PLANNED

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 12 Nov 82 p 2

[Article: "One More Support Regiment Will Be Formed to Strengthen the Special Combat Division"]

[Text] Preparations are being made to form another support regiment to support the 1st Special Combat Division. The director of operations expects that the 2nd Division will be formed next year.

General Thianchai Sirisamphan, the assistant RTA CINC, granted an interview to MATICHON on 10 November. He said that the army has plans to develop the Special Combat Division by forming another division. But at present, there are manpower and budgetary problems and so it cannot be formed right away. Besides this, the 1st Special Combat Division, which was formed only this year, will be strengthened by the addition of another support regiment. This will be accomplished by combining several support companies to form a regiment.

Colonel Suchinda Khraprayun, the director of operations, said that it is thought that it will be possible to form the 2nd Special Combat Division in 1983.

As for upgrading the status of the Special Warfare Center to a Special Warfare Operations Center, with the commander of the center having the rank of lieutenant general and having the power equivalent to that of an army area commander, General Thianchai said that there has not been any report on this.

Furthermore, in 1982, the army formed the 1st Special Combat Division. Colonel Wimon Wongwanit is the first commander of this division. This division is composed of four combat regiments and one support regiment. Forming a support regiment by combining various support units was done for the first time with the 9th Division in Kanchanaburi; this was a military idea of the United States.

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CSO" 4207/35

'DEATH SQUADS' ACTIVE AGAINST MUSLIMS, SUSPECTED COMMUNISTS

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN In Thai 21 Nov 82 p 10

[Article: "Kidnappings and Assassinations, Something That Has Actually Happened"]

[Text] Most of the reports concerning political kidnappings and assassinations come from the outside world, or other underdeveloped countries. There have been very few such headlines about Thailand. However, this does not mean that there have not been any reports about such frightening cases. The only thing is that they have not caused a great sensation because usually there has been a lack of firm evidence or confirmation.

As for the following cases, it is assumed that they are cases of political kidnappings and assassinations. The details have been compiled from news reports gathered over a period of time.

Cases That Are Assumed to Involve Kidnappings

1. Mr Silapasoert Phokaeo, age 30, the former deputy secretary-general of the National Student Center of Thailand who went and joined the CPT following the events of 6 October 1976, left the jungle in 1980 without reporting to government officials. He returned to school to study for an MA degree at Srinakharinwirot University, Prasanmit. He disappeared from Bangkok in September 1981. It is thought that he was kidnapped and later killed by officials.

2. Mr Wiraya Rattanawichan was a student at Ramkhamhaeng University. He was the nephew of Dr Chaiken Rattanawichan, who was in the news in July 1982. The reports said that Dr Chaiken had been helping the villagers and had been labeled a communist. As for Mr Wiraya, he disappeared around the end of 1980 in Sawang Din Daen District, Sakon Nakhon Province, after being asked to go see the district officer. It is thought that he was kidnapped and killed and that his body was burned.

3. Mr Phongsak Thiraphatphaibun, age 24, who made advertisements for a living, and Mr Yamon Phienthamdi, age 20, who worked as a driver and who was attending adult education classes at Wat Thatthong, were, respectively, the brother and son of Mrs Wimon Phienthamdi, a suspect in a communist case. Both have been missing since 25 December 1980. They disappeared in Nakhon Sawan Province.

It is thought that they were kidnapped by officials. Since then, their families have heard nothing about them.

4. Miss Darani Panyabutsayakun, age 24, who holds a degree in law from Ramkhamhaeng University, and Miss Nari Thapmongkhon, age 22, were secretly kidnapped by officials on 11 May 1981 and held at the ISOC interrogation center on Setsili Road. Both were held on charges of having engaged in communist activities. Then, in August, they were released.

#### Cases That Are Assumed to Involve Assassination

1. Mr Yu So Lo, age 37, once joined the bandit terrorists. He later surrendered to government officials in November 1981. Then on 18 December 1981, he was killed by a hoodlum in the middle of the Sot Mo Yo Market in Pattani Province.

2. Mr Hama Samuding, a religious instructor at the Thammawithaya Munnithi School in Yala Province, was killed in the middle of Yala City on 23 December 1981. He was suspected of being an agent of the BRN terrorists.

3. Mr Suchat Boriphan, age 21, was killed by a man thought to be a thahan phran irregular. He was killed in May 1982 at Ban Na Nua, Village 9, Yang Khom Commune, Phibun district, Nakhon Sithamarat Province. Mr Suchat had been charged with being a communist. This was because he had relatives who were with the communists in the mountains. After he was killed, there were rumors that thahan phran irregulars had [once] clashed with communist terrorists and that Mr Suchat had been with them.

4. Mr Royani Amat, age 30, a religious instructor at Bono Kalo Buke in Liko Commune, Sungai Padi District, Narathiwat Province, was shot to death amidst a large crowd of people at the Sungai Padi train station in front of the police station on 1 May 1982. Mr Royani Amat was suspected of giving aid to the Pulo movement. This was because members of Pulo frequently [entered and] left the village where he lived.

5. Mr Somphong (surname unknown), age 41, who lived in Kang Village, Rangang Commune, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, and who worked as a driver, was killed around July 1982 while returning from Chanraphat Commune, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province. Mr Somphong was killed while riding in a local bus in front of many other passengers. He was suspected of being a communist.

6. Mr Sarathong (surname unknown), age 23, worked as a farmer at Ban Dong, Phra Kaeo Commune, Sang Kha District, Surin Province. He had gone into the jungle and joined the CPT in 1977. In 1981, he surrendered and received 3 months of training from officials. In August 1982, Mr Sarathong was shot while returning home. He was suspected of having returned [from the jungle] to carry on mass mobilization work.

#### Do Actual Practices Differ From the Policies?

The various cases that lead us to believe that people were "kidnapped" and "assassinated" for political reasons have generated fear that, even though the government has clear and efficient policies, particularly the national "politics leads the military" policy and the "Tai Rom Yen" policy in the south, in carrying things out in accord with the policies, there is still a problem of things being done too "loosely."

Orders 66/1980 and 65/1982 of the prime minister, particularly Article 4.7 of Order 66/1980, state that "communist terrorists or other misguided people who surrender or are captured must be treated like other citizens. They must be made to understand the government's policies about this problem, and they must be helped so that they can lead a proper life in society."

But the operations that have been conducted have brought the government an unprecedented victory over the communist party. It has even reached the point where members of the central committee of the communist party have surrendered. Thus, there is a great possibility that the government will soon increase the results obtained from these policies to the point where it completely defeats the communists.

However, the kidnappings and assassinations have generated questions about why these things, which are not in accord with a policy of compassion, have occurred. And hasn't anyone realized that, instead of improving efficiency in maintaining security in a democratic system, such events will tarnish the good image?

11943

CSO: 4207/35

CPT MEMBERS SURRENDER IN SURAT THANI

BK030303 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Surat Thani--Fifteen communist insurgents and their dependents surrendered to government authorities here yesterday, a source said last night.

The insurgents were led by Mrs Jian Chuchareon or Comrade Somchit, the source said, adding that they surrendered to Sub-Lt Mongkhol Suweannachotechuang, district officer of Na San District.

The source said that the guerrillas were from Camp 511 which straddles Kanchanadith Camp here and Tha Sala District in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province.

The source quoted Comrade Somchit as saying that she joined the Communist Party of Thailand in Na San District eight years ago, along with her husband and some relatives.

She reportedly said she surrendered because she disagreed with the idea of armed struggle which caused bloodshed among the Thai people.

The source said that the insurgents spent a week trekking through the jungle to surrender to the authorities.

Meanwhile in Prachin Buri Province, nine communist insurgents surrendered to officials of the 12th Police-Military-Civilian Unit while Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek was laying a foundation stone at a ceremony at Romkhao School in Nadi District.

The source said that eight of the nine communists were from the CPT's Operation Zone 404 which straddles five eastern provinces--Chon Buri, Chachoengsao, Rayong, Chanthaburi and Prachin Buri.

Another communist was from Operation Zone 207 straddling Prachin Buri, Nakhon Ratchasima and Buri Ram Provinces, the source said. He added that about 27 insurgents from this zone had surrendered to authorities since last month.

CSO: 4200/247



TOP COMMUNIST IN NORTHEAST DECIDES NOT TO DEFECT

BK190402 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] A leading northeastern communist leader who was earlier reported to be planning to defect has decided against coming out of the jungle, a reliable Second Army Region source disclosed yesterday.

The source said Prachuap Ruangrat, alias Comrade Siam, who had planned to lead 30 followers out of the jungle, had changed his mind after returning to the northeast from a trip to Bangkok.

Prachuap, who is secretary of the Communist Party of Thailand in the northeast and chief of its Operational Zone 333, had contacted the joint Civilian-Police-Military Unit 22 for a surrender, scheduled for Monday, the source said.

The source did not say why Prachuap had changed his mind in calling off a ceremony in which he was to swear allegiance to the government.

But he said there had been reports of conflicts among insurgent groups over bringing their weapons when they surrender to the military.

The military has offered to pay for surrendered weapons.

The source said that the military would presume that Prachuap's decision meant that he would continue fighting against government forces.

He said that the military [would continue] its suppression campaign until all insurgent groups were destroyed.

CSO: 4200/247

COLUMNIST URGES SOFTER LINE ON COMMUNISTS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 23 Jul 82 p 5

[Column: Beside the Temple by Prasok: "Communists in Thailand"]

[Excerpts] You readers probably already are aware of the reports on developments regarding the suppression of communists by the Thai government as stipulated by the Prime Minister in his two decrees: 66/32 and 65/25. The first decree addresses the military strategy namely, the real suppression of communists, as we have all already heard about. The second decree addresses the tactics of all sorts which also include politics.

According to the revelations of Phisan Munsatsathon, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior on 20 July, regarding the Prime Minister's decree 65/25, I was able to grasp the message that the government will open the way for communists in Thailand to register as a legal political party of Thailand. At this time communists in Thailand have no opportunity to join forces to govern Thailand by force of arms. Another point is that the government has the objective of bringing peace to the populace and is ready to help those who were deceived into joining the communists.

I have written about this before, stating my opinion, which is that communists have no chance to govern Thailand for many reasons. It is not necessary to repeat them. Another aspect which I have written about before is the idea that the government ought to open the opportunity for communists in Thailand to become a legal political party.

I ask you to consider my personal matter: I mean the Field Marshals [Phibun, Sarit, and Thanom] governments and I hated communists. Those governments had drawn a picture of communists which made them seem like people to be feared and made people see mainland China as ogres ready to stomp me, my parents, all my relatives, and all of Thailand, too.

I wanted to look behind the Bamboo Curtain to see whether this was true or not but we couldn't go because the curtain was tightly closed. When Mr Khukrit was prime minister, he went to take a peek. The clear-eyed ones who had seen the picture presented to them of communists eliminating religion as in the saying that "Communists come, religion vanishes" now saw that in the People's Republic of China Buddhism exists as evidenced in the form of temples and monks and the Dharma. The commandments and teachings of the Buddha are still there.

Recently, the PRC cultural attache requested [a display of] Buddha statues for China.

In other countries there have been reports that Communists persecute Buddhist monks. But later we learn the truth which is that communists persecute those religious figures which hold the people in a sense of stupor, for example palm-readers, fortune tellers, and spirit mediums.

One can hardly contain oneself because when Thailand was governed by an absolute monarchy, the sovereign of the Thais worked with religious sorcerers as a tool to suck the blood of religion more than communism.

Buddhism lives on in Thailand now because the rule of the king over the Thai people in the past was of greater importance than any other power.

At this time I am still of the same personal opinion that I had in the past, which is that the government should permit the party now known as communist to be legally recognized as a political movement. Two important reasons are:

1) Communists are not really ogres and evil-doers. Rather they are a political entity. Communism (etymologists: if you write the word as an ideology, use the "m") is a political theory just like democracy. Both wish the nation well.

2) People who are members of the communist ranks--both those who are in the towns and those in the jungles--are Thais. It would be better to understand each other than to flee to the jungles where they set ambushes to kill each other. Most of those killed--both government troops and communists--are the sons of farmers, Thais all.

I therefore agree with opening up the opportunity for the communists to operate legally. But I don't believe that the government should reduce its prestige by negotiating with the communists. If the government does that, it should be done at the subdistrict or district chief level, but even that isn't necessary.

I agree with the government's principles of benevolence from the start. If it isn't necessary, the government should not use violence. It should nourish the people to their satisfaction. The government could ask for assistance from Buddhist monks to help people, such as solving the hunger problem, effectively solve unemployment and stop government chicanery: namely government officials persecuting and harassing people. All of these would be a way of wiping out the communists. They would be deadlier than a dried frog.

Don't think that those communists are superhuman. With communists, the more you kill, the more you destroy.

The best policy should be used to allow the principle of mercy and compassion of the Dharma of the Buddha. The use of violence and passion makes understanding difficult. The use of compassion is better.

I heard Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in an interview in Singapore say that in his side's war to exterminate the Khmer Rouge, it is possible that there could be hot pursuit onto Thai territory. (I won't say anything).

I would say that is a statement of passion.

Many Thai people, on hearing this, cannot restrain themselves. They say, "OK, but if my own children and kinfolk wipe out the bandit gang you have set up, don't complain."

This is passion. It does not contain compassion. It is not good, readers.

I am in agreement with the present policy of the government. I believe it is good that we distinguish what communists really are. The people can judge the verdict for themselves, readers.

9957-R  
CSO: 4207/147

EDITORIAL CITES FEARS OVER UNREST

BK120948 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 11 Dec 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Jointly Safeguard Democracy"]

[Text] It is strange that many incidents risking peace and order in the country have taken place recently, starting with the protest against the increase in city bus fares to the farmers' rally to ask the government to increase paddy price from 3,000 to 3,750 baht per ton. However, the government has managed to solve these problems temporarily. Now, students of Khon Kaen University are staging a protest against the appointment of the university's new rector, which has already been approved by the cabinet. Even this has a tendency toward violence.

The occurrence of such a series of incidents makes us suspect "politics" as the common motive. It could be that someone has attempted to "create" a situation "ripe" for a political change for some power holders.

It has been rumored that there might be another attempt to cause a political change after the previous one failed. We are worried that we might not have a chance to see the forthcoming general elections.

Once again we appeal to all power holders to refrain from any action that might hamper the development of the democratic form of government in the country. Although Thailand is not yet able to be a 100 percent democratic country, the existence of democracy to a certain extent is still beneficial to all parties because it enables them to compromise their interests without a particular party solely enjoying all privileges.

If any party is allowed to only pursue its own interests, the country will suffer another setback because conflicts among the people will be further aggravated.

Moreover, the efforts we made earlier to solve our internal problems would be meaningless. For example, the scheme to give priority to political operations before military ones which has been successfully implemented to encourage communist terrorists to surrender to the government will collapse. Communist terrorists will think that they are being lured to surrender just to be ruled by a dictatorship.

If that is the case, the communist defectors will change their mind while those who have not yet surrendered will continue their harassment of the central government endlessly, since they would feel that their surrender will not do any good for the country.

We want every party--owners of the country--to compromise and jointly safeguard democracy, no matter how much democracy we have in our country, for only democracy can defend everyone's interests.

CSO: 4207/45



EDITORIAL OPPOSES MASS PROTESTS

BK160209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A Call to Reason, Not to the Streets"]

[Text] A strange but obviously effective coalition of Bangkok students, trade unionists and semi-political groups recently got their way with the authorities and forced a rollback in a 50-satang increase in Bangkok bus fares. Students from Khon Kaen University this week got their way with the authorities and apparently succeeded in forcing the resignation of the rector of their school. Farmers, along with supporting politicians and influential provincial figures recently got their way with the authorities and forced an increase in the government-set support price for rice.

Three different groups, three different causes. But the three cases are directly linked. In all cases, mass public protest was the vehicle used to force authorities to change decisions made by the government. The bus fare rise and the appointment of the Khon Kaen University rector were protested en masse in front of Government House. The rice price support rate was protested en masse up-country, with the open threat of moving the demonstration to Bangkok if the government failed to act. Now, sugar-cane planters have threatened to take to the streets and parks if the government does not provide more money to support them.

Peaceful public protest is an honourable method of expressing disapproval of action by authorities. It is not against the law in our country, nor should it be. But there are very great dangers in continuous public protests. Continuous protests will, sooner or later, become rule by mob rather than by reason. Mob rule is against the law in our country, and should be.

The demonstration by Khon Kaen students was not a particularly popular one. Their issue was local and their problem was unique to their own university. Provincial issues such as this one become magnified out of all proportion by a demonstration by 2,000 persons--0.004 percent of our nation. Bus fare protesters may have fairly represented Bangkok opinion, but what of the other 40 million Thais? Rice farmers in one province used the threat of demonstration long before exhausting other methods of getting their points across.

Our Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot has called on would-be protesters, particularly the sugar-cane farmers, to send delegations to talk with authorities, rather than resorting to the recently popular camp-out at Government House. He is right.

There are burningly important issues which demand that the people express themselves by public protest. But these issues do not occur weekly, as they seem to do right now. Until one of those very important issues arises, the would-be mass protesters would be better employed on their jobs, in their schools or in their homes. Large, extended public protests such as those we have recently seen could well be the forerunner to rule by the largest mob. That is a vision which we do not enjoy.

CSO: 4200/247

ANTI-SRV VIETNAMESE ACTIVITIES REPORTED

BK090406 Hong Kong AFP in English 0218 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Report by Anurat Maniphan]

[Text] Bangkok, Dec 9 (AFP)--Anti-communist Vietnamese here since the first Indochina war are planning to "liberate" their homeland from communist rule but, more than anything else, the move appears to have deepened rifts within the refugee community.

The anti-communists call themselves the "Free Vietnamese." They claim some 5,000 supporters among the estimated 30,000-strong refugee population in Thailand since Vietnam's struggle for independence from French colonial rule.

While Vietnamese interviewed in the northeast question the strength and effectiveness of the group, the talk of the "Dien Bien Phu" community is the killing last November 15 of an alleged ex-Hanoi agent.

According to anti-communist sources, Hanoi had made three earlier attempts on 50-year-old Thu Nguyen Van before the latest successful hit in Tha Bo District in the northeastern Thai province of Nong Khai.

The apparent reason, they said, was Van's recent defection to the "Free Vietnamese."

The sources described him as a former killer squad member and collector of contributions for Hanoi's war efforts.

Another "Free Vietnamese" member, Truong Dang Van, survived an assassination attempt in November 1976, he claimed was the work of Hanoi hired gunmen.

Three months before he took bullet wounds in the right arm, the former watch repairer had been appointed by Thai authorities to a sub-committee for the repatriation of Vietnamese refugees.

Formed following the communist takeover of Vietnam in April 1975, the "Free Vietnamese" group has its hard core former information officers posted to various parts of Vietnamese-populated northeastern Thailand by the then pro-Saigon embassy in Bangkok.

Members said the group is "in consultation" with compatriots resettled in the United States, France and Japan.

Any military activity is so far ruled out. "We don't want to liberate our country by war. We want to work through diplomatic channels, by political means," Thu Nguyen Dinh told AFP.

Anti-Hanoi circulars are the group's main activity, according to refugee sources.

Despite "threats," Mr Dinh said the group was gaining support among a population formerly known to have been predominantly pro-Hanoi.

"They didn't dare speak out against the communists because they feared reprisals from Viet Minh agents here. Now more and more are coming to our side," he said.

Tran Thi Loi said she had to close down two pharmacies and a taxi business because Viet Minh agents banned the Vietnamese community from using her services.

The French-trained mid-wife fled to Thailand in 1946 after her brother had been killed in Vientiane on suspicion of being a French secret agent. "I was one of the few who dared to declare myself anti-communist at the time."

She was among "Free Vietnamese" sceptical of new members. Proven anti-communism is reportedly a major criterion for obtaining special passes that enable freedom of movement within Thailand.

The majority of refugees, not holding the "special card," are confined to their district of residence.

Though many Thai officials claim Hanoi continues to subvert the Vietnamese community here, the refugees themselves said this phased out with the communist takeover of Saigon and the normalisation of Thai-Vietnamese relations in August 1976.

"There was a lot of support for the Hanoi leadership during the first Indochina war because it was a war for national liberation. But they lost support during the war against the Americans because it was an ideological war," one Vietnamese source explained.

Many Vietnamese sources said the refugee community was essentially apolitical, wishing only to "live in peace" in Thailand.

They said contributions were sent to help Vietnam's war effort. But donors were mainly those who had relatives involved in the war. Noodle-vendor Tam Do Thi remembered her mother sending some 20,000 baht (869 U.S. dollars) to relatives in Hanoi in 1963.

The "Free Vietnamese," described by critics as "opportunists," apparently have a long way to go to win over the entire refugee community.

Pro-Hanoi Vietnamese, formerly appointed to perform functions for the repatriation of some 40,000 Vietnamese from 1960-63, continue to be deferred to as "the leaders."

At least one such "leader" displayed a portrait of Ho Chi Minh in his house. "We respect Uncle Ho as our leader, the man who freed our country from foreign rule," said a family member.

CSO: 4200/247

## 'VOFA' CONDEMNS 'VNA' REPORT ON VIOLATIONS

BK291400 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] On 20 November, VNA, citing a report by the so-called Voice of the Kampuchean People, alleged that from 5-11 November Thai naval ships and aircraft violated Kampuchean territory on several occasions and that mortar rounds were fired from Thailand into various Kampuchean areas. The Voice of Free Asia wishes to state that the reports by VNA and the so-called Voice of the Kampuchean People are groundless and constitute part of the Vietnamese scheme to drag Thailand into the conflict in Kampuchea and to create false impressions about Thailand. The Voice of Free Asia therefore rejects and condemns the false report.

On the contrary, Thailand has been adversely affected by the Kampuchean conflict, which has frequently damaged Thai lives and property. The Thai permanent representative to the United Nations has been instructed to protest these incidents through the UN secretary general on several occasions. Moreover, Vietnam is currently greatly boosting its forces and modern arms in Kampuchea and increasing armed activities along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea does not merely violate Kampuchea's sovereignty, but is an act which endangers national independence and sovereignty of the neighboring countries and threatens the peace and tranquillity of Southeast Asia as a whole.

In addition, the Voice of Free Asia states here that the so-called Voice of the Kampuchean People is the mouthpiece of the Heng Samrin puppet regime set up by the Vietnamese forces of aggression and occupation in Kampuchea. Therefore, any action taken by an agency under the said regime merely serves the interests of the foreign aggressor force.

CSO: 4207/45



## THAILAND

### ADVANTAGES OF TRADE WITH USSR NOTED

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 13 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by "A Millionaire": "The Thai-Russian Trade Situation"]

[Excerpts] Very few Thais are interested in the matter of trade between Thailand and the Soviet Union. This may be because of the differences in the administrative ideologies of the two countries. Also, Thai merchants do not have much experience in trading with countries in the socialist bloc. To date, such trade that we have had with these countries has usually been conducted through a third country, which has acted as the middleman.

### The Thai Trade Representative Has Gone At the Wrong Moment

Leonid Brezhnev, the leader of the Soviet Union, died on the morning of 10 November. This is a period when a 14-member Thai trade delegation of the public and private sectors headed by Dr Somphop Susangkorakan, the president of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, is visiting Russia in order to discuss trade between the two countries.

This Thai trade delegation was scheduled to visit Russia during the period 8-14 November. The public-sector representative taking part in the trip is Mrs Aranut Osathanon, the deputy director-general of the Foreign Trade Department.

Since this is not an appropriate time to discuss trade between the two countries, this Thai delegation will certainly return emptyhanded.

### The History of Trade Between the Two Countries

Thailand and the Soviet Union signed their first trade agreement with each other on 25 December 1970.

The important clauses in this agreement emphasized the attempt by the two countries to develop trade and economic relations within the scope of the laws and regulations in effect in each country. Methods of settling accounts, means of facilitating trade and transportation and lists of goods to be traded were mentioned.

Concerning trade between these two countries, up to 1979, the total value of trade between the two countries was limited to only several hundred million baht. But since 1980, trade has increased rapidly into the billions of baht. In 1981, Thailand sold goods valued at 6,756 million baht to Russia and imported goods valued at 328 million baht from Russia.

#### What Goods Are Traded?

The goods sold to Russia by Thailand are mainly rice, sugar, corn, fluorite, cassava pellets and millet. As for rice, sugar and corn, Thailand has sold these items to Russia ever since trade relations were first initiated. As for cassava pellets and millet, these were sold to Russia for the first time in 1981. Resin was sold to them in 1978-1979. But in 1980, this item was not ordered. Generally, Russia orders goods on a yearly basis depending on domestic needs.

As for the goods that Thailand imports from Russia, these include mostly materials used to produce paper, boilers, machinery, cotton, chemicals, weapons and ammunition, aluminum, electrical equipment, and optical instruments.

#### The Benefits of Trading With Russia From the Standpoint of Trade

Concerning the trade between the two countries, if trade is discussed from the standpoint of business without involving politics, the benefits of trading with Russia are:

1. Russian goods have good standards and can be relied on.
2. There is no problem about payments not being made in full or on time as agreed on.
3. Transportation expenses for some goods are lower because they are sent to nearby countries.
4. Because Russia has trade offices in various foreign countries, in cases in which Russia wants to purchase goods of a certain type, the officials at the trade office there can contact the trading company directly.

#### Problems and Obstacles In Trading With Russia

The following are the problems and obstacles concerning trade between Thailand and Russia:

1. Because the trade of Russia is controlled by the state, those who want to trade with Russia must deal with the trade organization of the Soviet government. And this organization is the one that decided whether or not to purchase goods. This makes it necessary to wait for its decision. Sometimes this is slower than trading with free-world countries.

2. In proposing to sell good to Russia, the seller does not have a chance to make definite sales plans. This is because Russia keeps the data on requirements for each type of item each year a secret. The only information it provides is how much of each type of good it wants to buy from Thailand.

3. Some types of goods purchased by Thailand from Russia, such as chemicals, involve transportation problems because it is difficult to find ships to transport these items.

#### Summary

Since Thailand is now selling rather large quantities of goods to Russia every year, Russia must be considered to be an important trade partner of Thailand.

But as for the converse, Thailand is not a very important trade partner for Russia. This can be seen from the figures on the amount of goods purchased from Thailand. During the period 1971-1975, [imports from Thailand] amounted to only 0.015-0.052 percent of Russia's total imports. In 1978, imports from Thailand amounted to only 0.018 percent. In 1979, they amounted to 0.069 percent. And in 1980, they were 0.37 percent. It can be seen that imports from Thailand did not amount to 1 percent of total imports by Russia in any of these years.

As for exports to Thailand, during the period 1971-1980, exports amounted to only 0.006-0.028 percent of total Russian exports.

11943

CSO: 4207/31

## THAILAND

### PROSTITUTES REPATRIATE BILLION OF BAHT ANNUALLY

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 8 Nov 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Figures Released On Thai Girls 'Digging Gold' Abroad; Hong Kong Leads the Way; Billions of Baht Repatriated to the Country"]

[Text] It has been disclosed that about 10,000 Thai girls travel abroad every year to work as prostitutes. Most, about 4,000, go to Hong Kong. About 3,000 go to Greece. They send at least 10 billion baht back to their families in Thailand every year.

A report from the Office for Labor Protection and the Protection of Thai Interests Abroad, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, told SIAM RAT that, based on the data that it has been possible to collect on Thai girls who have gone abroad to work as prostitutes in various countries throughout the world, it appears that at least 10,000 Thai girls go abroad each year to work as prostitutes. These girls go abroad to earn a higher income than they could earn in Thailand. But they end up working as prostitutes because they are naive and easily tricked. And some go abroad intending to work as prostitutes.

This report also stated that most of the Thai girls who go abroad to work as prostitutes go to Hong Kong. The present number of Thai girls working as prostitutes in Hong Kong is at least 4,000. The country with the second largest number is Greece. There are about 3,500 Thai prostitutes there, at least 3,000 of whom are living in Athens. Another 500 or so move from city to city in Greece. This does not include those who go to Germany, Italy or France since the number who go to these countries is not known for sure.

The report also stated that, at present, about 1,200 have gone to work in Singapore and Malaysia. Most of these girls travel back and forth between these countries because few of these girls have to have a visa to enter these countries. They only need a Thai passport. This is because, the Asean countries have agreed that if a person travels as a tourist, he does not need an entry visa for a visit of less than 15 days. As for these Thai girls, when the time limit is up in one country, they move on to another country, constantly moving from one country to another.

The report stated that, as for Japan, about 1,000 Thai girls have gone there to work as prostitutes. And in Japan, at least 200 Thai girls a month are arrested by the police on charges of engaging in prostitution illegally and of entering the country illegally. In Singapore, the number arrested averages about 120-140 a month. But these girls are able to go free because there is a movement that helps get them released.

The report also said that most of these Thai girls go abroad as housekeepers, tourists or servants. Once they get into the country, they immediately change their "appearance." There are also people who take part by inducing these Thai girls to work as prostitutes. Of the girls who go abroad, some are tricked into becoming prostitutes while others go abroad fully intending to work as prostitutes.

The report stated that the various countries do not seem to be very strict with the Thai girls who have gone there to work as prostitutes. This can be seen from the fact that when Thai girls are arrested, they are soon released, which is different from those who are engaged in other occupations.

The report said that the figures on the amount of money that these girls repatriate to Thailand in order to help their families in Thailand show that they send back at least 5-6 billion baht annually. And this does not include the money sent back outside the system. Thus, it is estimated that they repatriate at least 10 billion baht annually.

11943

CSO: 4207/31

EDITORIAL URGES MEKONG COMMITTEE TO ESCHEW POLITICS

BK210410 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Mekong Project Should Eschew All Politics"]

[Text] In one sense, the Mekong River is the second largest in the world, next only to the "River of Blue" immortalized by Johann Strauss. Having its source in China, the Mekong passes through Laos, forms the boundary between that country and Thailand, cuts into Kampuchea and debouches into the South China Sea, through the delta area of southern Vietnam. And that means that the river has something to do with five countries. The Danube in southern Europe, we believe, touches eight countries. In their length and volume of water carried there are numerous other rivers in the world that would make these two unimportant, but these two have a significance far beyond their length and size.

There are not many feathers which ESCAP (at the time ECAFE) can boast of but if it had to justify its existence, the setting of the Mekong Committee, which till at least 1975 was doing superb work in initiating and completing several projects, can be cited as the rose among wilting leaves. The Mekong projects as they were conceived and subsequently implemented had no political overtones whatsoever. It was concerned with dams, hydroelectric projects, irrigation, flood control, etc.--for the sole benefit of the people of the countries through which it flowed.

But the countries through which the major part of the 2,600-mile-long river flowed, except for Thailand, became communist and whether it was Pol Pot or Heng Samrin who was at the helm in Phnom Penh, the trouble started, because from the communist point of view everything is political and if political points are to be made at the expense of their own people, so be it. But Laos and Vietnam, even when they became communist (after the conquest of South Vietnam) tried in a half-hearted way to revive the ambitious projects that had been blueprinted.

An interim committee was formed in 1977 with Laos, Vietnam and Thailand to get the Mekong Committee's work back on its feet but even then it was a lackadaisical effort since Kampuchea refused to have any part of it. And now it is all in the open and the dirty linen is being washed in public. Vietnam is not unaware of what she is doing. Hanoi knows full well that



the Mekong Committee, spawned by ESCAP, is a United Nations agency and since the UN does not recognize the Heng Samrin regime, it is only natural that a representative of the Heng Samrin regime cannot be seated in the Mekong Committee.

Vietnam will cut her nose to spite her face and she has done it already by selling out to the Soviet Union. And now she is doing it again in the Mekong Committee--the Heng Samrin regime's representative is to be seated or else the development of the Mekong basin will mark time. The economists of Vietnam know very well that putting the brakes on the Mekong projects will not hurt Thailand as much as it does the three Indochinese countries. But if there is a political point to be made, who cares about the people of Indochina?

The non-political experts of the UN can plead that the development of the Mekong basin is for the well-being and benefit of the people of Indochina and to a small extent to the people of Thailand. But at some stage or other, Hanoi must realize that whoever rules in whatever country, the people will still be there and any development directed towards their benefit is wholesome. Dams, hydroelectric, and irrigation projects are as important to a communist country as they are to a capitalist country and sometime or other, the leaders in Hanoi should take some time off to understand what "dictatorship of the proletariat" means.

CSO: 4200/247

BORDER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS WITH MALAYSIA CITED

BK170809 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 17 Dec 82

["News in Perspective" feature]

[Text] Thailand and Malaysia have agreed to develop the areas along their common border. The decision was reached last week during a meeting of regional authorities of the two sides. The meeting was cochaired by Thailand's 4th Army Region Commander Lt Gen Han Lilanon and Malaysian Under Secretary of State for the Interior Tan Sri Datuk Haji Losan.

The development included five projects. The first two projects covered the building of two ferry piers, one on the Kolok River in Tak Bai District of the Thai southern province of Narathiwat and the other at Pengaran Kubo in Malaysia. Thailand and Malaysia will each consider the sizes and models of the ferries to be used in the services across the Kolok River as well as the collection of fees on each bank of the river. Details of the ferries will be decided by the committees of both sides.

Another project is the building of a lighthouse at the mouth of the Kolok River. The lighthouse will help fishermen of each country to determine their positions so that they will not encroach on the other's territorial waters. Details of the lighthouse will be decided by the joint committee before construction. Thai and Malaysian teams inspected a site for the lighthouse at the mouth of the river last week after agreeing in principle to build it on the Thai bank.

The teams also inspected a site to put up demarcation stones to establish the line of the border between the two countries. The establishment of the fence constitutes another project to be implemented between the two sides. At present, this part of the border line in Sadao District of Songkhla Province is uncertain due to changes in the water flow.

The last project is the development of the Kolok River. According to Lt Gen Han, since both countries depended on the Kolok River, any development of the river by one side would affect the livelihood of the people on the other side. Consequently, it was agreed that any development of the river, for example, the building of dams, would have to be agreed upon by both countries.

CSO: 4200/247

## BRIEFS

GDR ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS—On 1 December his majesty the king received credentials from Klaus Maester, the GDR ambassador to Thailand. [BK081236 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 2 Dec 82]

RICE SALE TO SENEGAL—According to the director general of the Foreign Trade Department, Thailand will sell 128,000 tons of grade one broken rice to Senegal at \$181 per ton. Deliveries will be made before the end of 1982. [BK081236 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Dec 82]

RTAF PLANE FIRED ON—According to the 9 December issue of MATUPHUM, on 7 December a Dakota plane of the Watthana Nakhon Airbase was fired on by Vietnamese antiaircraft guns about 200 times while patrolling at about 5,000-7,000 feet above Ban Khok Sabaeng, Aranyaprathet District, near the Thai-Kampuchean border. The plane returned safely to the Watthana Nakhon Airbase. [Text] [BK100656 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 9 Dec 82]

CPT LEADERS' SURRENDER DENIED—Col Wichian Sunthonket, chief of public relations of the Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC], has informed MATUPHUM that the report on the surrender of Sin Toemlim, a Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] Political Bureau member and the secretary general of the southern branch of the CPT, and Prachuap Ruangrat, a CPT Central Committee member and the secretary general of the northeastern branch of the CPT, is inaccurate. The two CPT officials have not surrendered. Regarding the report, which cited him as the source of information, that the two CPT officials have surrendered, Wichian said that he stated then that they have not surrendered but that he would recheck with the ISOC intelligence section. He said it is unfortunate that the report which reached the public had it that the two CPT officials have surrendered and are in the custody of the interrogation center. Wichian said he has been criticized by his superiors over the report and the issue could affect his career. He said he has clarified the information with the newspaper which carried the report. [Excerpt] [BK111020 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 11 Dec 82 p 12]

JAPANESE LOANS FOR PORT—The Japanese Government has agreed to extend loans to Thailand for a detailed feasibility study and construction of a deep seaport at Laem Chabang, Chon Buri Province, to be completed in 1987. The loans will be granted through Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

They will carry interest rate of 3 percent per annum with 10 years' grace and 30-year repayment period. [BK081236 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 6 Dec 82]

DOCTORS SUGGEST KING CANCEL AUDIENCE--The Bangkok diplomatic corps was asked yesterday to cancel a planned audience with his majesty the king at the recommendation of a panel of doctors who said that his majesty needed some rest after a series of public functions to celebrate his 55th birthday anniversary, dean of the diplomatic corps, Singapore Ambassador Chi Owyang said last night. The Bangkok-based ambassadors were to offer their congratulations to his majesty at 4.30 pm yesterday at the Dusipalai Throne Hall in Chitlada Palace. [Text] [BK070139 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Dec 82 p 3]

NEW FORCE PARTY PRAISE FOR HAN--Mr Suthep Wongkamhaeng, an MP from Nakhon Ratchasima and the secretary-general of the New Force Party, and Mr Kriang Wisitsoraat, the spokesman for the New Force Party, made a joint statement to reporters on the statement by Lieutenant General Han Linanon, the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area, concerning the rise in bus fares, the possibility of this leading to a coup and his opposition to a coup. [They said that] the New Force Party praises and supports Lieutenant General Han and that [his statement] shows that he is a people's soldier who really understands the problems of the people and that he is suited to becoming the next RTA CINC. Mr Suthep Wongkamhaeng said that, after the next election when a new government is formed, Lieutenant General Han should be made minister of interior since he has the courage to [try to] solve the problems of the people and he is a soldier who would oppose a coup. This would make the people happy since there would then be a secure democratic form of administration. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 13 Nov 82 pp 1, 12] 11943

CSO: 4207/31

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### 'NHAN DAN' CITES CONTINUED TRADITION OF VICTORY

BK181214 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Dec 82

[NHAN DAN 18 December editorial: "The Heroic and Determined-To-Win Tradition"]

[Text] Ten years ago, the army and people in Hanoi capital and the surrounding areas engaged in a fierce battle and scored a very heroic victory over the U.S. imperialists' B-52 strategic air raid, thus winning another resounding Dien Bien Phu battle in the air.

This victory--which will live forever in Hanoi and throughout the nation--continues to be a source of encouragement, joy, pride and confidence of our people.

Time has gone by but we cannot help but look back more clearly on the thousands upon thousands of great difficulties which faced our nation during the unforgettable battle and realize more clearly the significance of our victory. In those days we had to cope with not only the most brutal aggressive expeditionary army and its massive bombing raids, but also the international reactionary forces which colluded with the U.S. imperialists against our people.

While we were in the midst of such a situation, the enemy, with an extremely brutal military move, struck directly at the heart of our nation--meaning at our capital--in order to bring our people to their knees. But Hanoi capital, representing the entire nation, accepted the enemy's challenge, fought bravely and won a glorious victory.

Our people in the capital have always strived to work and struggle to live up to the importance of this victory. This was the victory of the will power, spirit and intelligence of the Vietnamese people; of our party's independent, sovereign and creative policies; of the close attachment between the party and the people and between the armed forces and the people; and of the heroic, invincible, resourceful, dynamic and skillful people's army, whose 38th anniversary is being celebrated. This was also the victory of the socialist community and the progressive and peace- and justice-loving mankind. This victory has always been viewed by our army and people as lively and useful, even though they are now comprehensively stronger than they were 10 years ago.

After the total victory of our people's anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, our nation still had to go through two new wars of national defense. It is now facing two extremely important strategic tasks set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress, namely building and defending the fatherland.

In light of the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress, the VCP Central Committee's Third Plenum set the targets for economic and social activities to be carried out in 1983 and in the next 3 years, and laid down tasks for strengthening national defense and maintaining political security and social order. We must resolve to defeat the enemy's multifarious war of sabotage and be combat ready to foil any large-scale wars of aggression the enemy might dare to wage against our people.

Faced with the unchanging perfidious and dangerous maneuvers of the Chinese reactionaries who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are becoming more frenzied and warlike, the armed forces must sharpen their vigilance and build themselves into an ever-stronger and well-trained army if they are to master the use of their strength and their modern technical and military equipment.

For the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness, all our party, people and army must feel dutybound to carry out these tasks at all costs. Our forward movement is clear. Our stature and posture are strong and our country's future is bright. We have many advantages but we also faced many major difficulties. But no difficulties can check the advance of a nation, an army and a party which have won a heroic victory over the B-52 strategic air raid and defeated many very brutal aggressive forces.

Let us develop the heroic and determined-to-fight-and-win tradition and try our best to implement the resolution of the VCP Central Committee's Third Plenum; uphold the self-reliant spirit and a determination to overcome all difficulties, exploit all existing and latent potentials, emulate in productive labor and in the practice of thrift, work in a disciplined manner with good results, live a simple and healthy life, and be determined to effect a new change in the economic and social situation.

CSO: 4209/138



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ACTIVITIES OF DEGA-FULRO GUERRILLAS NOTED

#### Operations in Kon Tum, Pleiku

BK240703 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Combat activities of the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas on the Kon Tum and Pleiku battlefields]

[Text] The Kon Tum battlefield: Between 3 and 9 October, the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers on the road leading from (Plei Sa) to Kon Tum and the road leading from (Kon Ring) to Kon Tum, killing three and seizing 2 AK's, an AR-15, 50 AK rounds, 25 AR-15 rounds and a wristwatch. On 17 October the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers at (Buon Blei Mongla), west of Kon Tum, killing three, wounding five and seizing two AK's, two AR-15's, a carbine and five handgrenades.

The Pleiku battlefield: Between 9 and 13 October, the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers on the road leading from (Bloeng Ya Tong) hamlet and at (Buon Tei) plantation, killing three, wounding two and seizing 2 AK's and 20 rounds.

In summary, on the Kon Tum and Pleiku battlefields the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 16 Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers and seized six AK's, three AR-15's, a carbine, five handgrenades and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

#### Operations in Ban Me Thuot

BK240456 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Combat activities of the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield]

[Text] Between 4 and 7 October, the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers on the road leading from (Tam An) to (Ho) hamlet and on the road leading from (Plei Buon Arin) to (Buon Prien),

killing four and seizing 2 AK's, 2 handgrenades and 75 AK rounds. On 7 October the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas set ablaze a Vietnamese truck moving on a stretch of route 21 between (Lac Thien) and (Buon Me Thuot) hamlet, killed three Vietnamese soldiers on the truck, wounded two others and seized 3 AR-15's, 70 rounds, 5 rucksacks and a quantity of materiel. Between 19 and 26 October, the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers at (Buon Traing Phuc) hamlet and at (Buon Trac) plantation, killing three and seizing 3 AK's, 65 rounds and 5 rucksacks.

In summary, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 12 Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers, destroyed a truck and a quantity of materiel and seized 5 AK's, 3 AR-15's and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

CSO: 4212/15

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### SRV ARMY PAPER ON IMPLEMENTING PRODUCTION PLAN

BK101143 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 8 Dec 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Struggle To Fulfill the 1982 Production Plan and Prepare the 1983 Plan"--date not given]

[Text] There are now only 3 more weeks until 1982 comes to an end. At present, various national defense enterprises and those military units engaged in economic construction are launching a fierce emulation drive to fulfill the 1982 production plan and score achievements to mark the 38th anniversary of the VPA-- 22 December--and the 10th anniversary of the victory over the U.S. imperialist B-52 attack.

Under this emulation drive, various units are striving to develop the spirit of collective mastery, self-motivation, and creativity in exploiting existing capabilities in labor, equipment, technical means, scientific and technical potentials, and the strong points in organizational discipline and in unified leadership so as to attain the highest results in productive labor.

According to initial reports, as of 1 December a number of enterprises and units had fulfilled their 1982 plan. Other factories, enterprises and units are now running at top speed toward the finish line. The enterprises of the general technical department in particular had, by 30 November, achieved between 80 and 90 percent of the annual plan. Some enterprises are reported to have achieved more than 90 percent of the annual plan.

An inspection of the implementation of production norms found that there had been some progress in the preparation of plans and that the speed at which plans have been carried out is appropriate. There is no question of working idly at the beginning of the year and hastily in the later part of the year. In general, however, the remaining tasks of 1982 still require that every individual and every unit make greater efforts to fulfill their assigned duties. At a time when there are still many difficulties in materials and equipment, in order to successfully carry out the remaining tasks we must have not only high determination but also technical measures and appropriate labor-organizing methods if production potentials are to be exploited satisfactorily. The emulation

drive to successfully implement the 1982 production plan must be organized in such a way as to create ideologically and organizationally favorable conditions for embarking on the implementation of the 1983 plan with high revolutionary zeal and under systematized management.

Along with stepping up the emulation movement to fulfill and overfulfill the 1982 plan, various units must satisfactorily prepare the 1983 production plan. The plan is an activity program as well as an order to go into action for those units engaged in production as it concretizes production guidelines and tasks and provides a system of work norms and measures.

The planning task has exposed many weaknesses, as can be seen from various production activities over the past few years. Plan norms assigned to various units have, in certain cases, not been based on practical criteria. Usually, they are set too high. On the other hand, production norms established by the grassroots level are too low. Many units still heavily rely on higher echelons for the supply of materials and equipment. Their working methods do not show the dynamism and self-motivation which, as grassroots-level units, they should have. Their plans lack a realistic basis while science and technology are applied without sound consideration of the distribution of manpower, equipment, materials, funds and fuels. The implementation of plans has, therefore, faced many difficulties, leading to repeated readjustments of production norms during the year. These weaknesses and shortcomings must be immediately overcome while preparing the 1983 production plan.

Improving the preparation of the 1983 plan is of specific importance with regard to the implementation of many tasks by national defense enterprises. The qualities of the 1983 production plan must be reflected through the progressive character of the system of production norms, and through a positive and sound concept of proportionality. They must also reflect the self-motivation, creative and revolutionary character of the laborers.

Plan norms must firstly meet the great requirements for national defense and at the same time must help fully exploit all latent potentials in manpower, equipment and technical means in order to amass more wealth for society.

The 1983 plan must reflect a determination to carry out production more satisfactorily and turn out more products no matter if facilities and materials provided by the state are equal to or less than before.

In order to ensure the satisfactory preparation of the 1983 plan, various units must ascertain production conditions and existing capabilities for both quantity and quality, rearrange economic and technical norms and analyze and evaluate the implementation of the 1983 plan.

This production plan must be jointly drafted by various echelons, from the bottom up with extensive discussions among cadres, combatants and workers to develop their spirit of collective mastery and creativity in helping establish production norms.

In preparing the 1983 plan, we must pay attention to various new factors and to developing and applying technical advances in production, and must incorporate the preparation of the plan with the implementation of various new managerial policies and measures of the state and the armed forces.

All national defense enterprises and those units responsible for economic construction must strive to successfully fulfill the 1982 production plan and satisfactorily prepare the 1983 production plan in order to create conditions for beginning 1983 with a new momentum to push the emulation movement for productive labor forward with ever-higher economic results.

CSO: 4209/138

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### THEFT OF STATE PROPERTY ON WATERWAYS CHECKED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 Oct 82 pp 5-6

[Article by Duc Xuan: "Duong Quan Village Checks Theft of Goods on River and at Pier"]

[Text] The village of Duong Quan, Thuy Nguyen District, is situated opposite Haiphong Port and is adjacent to the Cam and Ruot Lon Rivers and Highway 18. Since Duong Quan is located at an important communications center, over the past few years a number of people in this village have got involved in a good many cases of negative practices which disrupted public order and security. Especially serious is the bad habit of forming connections with the personnel navigating on river transport means and with workers employed at piers in order to carry out illegal commercial dealings and to steal the state property.

In the past 6 months following the issuance of Resolution No 37 of the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee, Duong Quan Village has been chosen as a key area to be guided by the municipality in intensifying the task of safeguarding the socialist property and maintaining order and security on Haiphong waterways. Owing to the aid of the municipality and district, the party organization and the administration in Duong Quan Village have organized and launched a drive within the party organization and among the people to fight and check the vicious habit of violating the state property. The administration has motivated people to make overt disclosures and has categorized households and individuals one by one. After conducting a study, 422 households out of a total of 1,069 in the whole village have admitted their failure to implement the policy correctly. The masses have contributed over 400 views to the so-called security letter box and denounced 107 persons bent on violating [state] property. The people have also made 245 constructive suggestions about a covenant on the maintenance of order and security and the protection of property on rivers. While motivating the masses, the village leading cadres, local security cadres and especially the director of the Municipal Public Security Service visited the locality, made in the people's presence a self-criticism of the security agencies' shortcomings vis-a-vis the locality, set forth remedial measures to be taken and voiced their determination to deal with persons intent on hampering the movement. Acting on the views contributed by the people about the fact that the public security agents stationed at the M.C. post in charge of controlling the Cam River had failed to win the masses' confidence, the Haiphong Public Security Service director firmly criticized the behavior of those agents and replaced them by more active ones.



As a result of such actions, the struggle spirit has gathered continuous momentum among the people who have consequently become bold enough to denounce persons engaged in illegal activities and who have, in particular, uncovered many hooligans specialized in dealing in and stealing the state property from river and sea ships and from piers. Thanks to the masses' assistance, the local public security force has tracked down and caught 37 members of 3 illegal dealings gangs of which 2 were specialized in stealing property on rivers and the sea. On 28 September 1982, the Haiphong Municipal People's Court sat in Duong Quan Village to openly try the persons specialized in stealing property from river and sea ships and the Haiphong Port piers. A man named Le Viet Thieu, aged 27, a native of Ta Quang Hamlet, Duong Quan Village, led a group of hooligans to go aboard the Song To Lich ship at Quang Ninh Port to steal large amounts of property. While Thieu was still at large, the court tried Thieu's accomplices and sentenced him to 7 years in absentia. Afterward, he continued to lead hooligans, established connections with river boat workers and stevedores and used weapons in stealing goods. During that time, Thieu and his accomplices boarded foreign and domestic ships 11 times, stealthily cut out hundreds of kilograms of nylon anchoring ropes and took away coal, grain, fertilizer and soap belonging to the state. Finally, the court sentenced Le Viet Thieu to death and 11 of his accomplices from 18 months to 20 years in prison.

Because they had frequently violated systems and policies and had concealed and sold illegal goods, more than 50 other people were concentrated for long-term study and reformatory labor.

After conducting for nearly a year the mass struggle movement to safeguard the socialist property and to maintain order and security on waterways, Duong Quan Village has obtained some encouraging initial results: The mass movement has been enhanced, public order and security have been guaranteed, the vicious practice of stealing and dealing in goods at ports and on rivers has been checked and the people have enjoyed peace of mind while performing production.

Some experiences can be drawn from the realities in Duong Quan: It is necessary for the local administration to take realistic action, to launch a strong and widespread mass movement, to make internal organization wholesome and to deal severely with bad elements.

Based on the fact that Duong Quan Village--a key area--has initially and satisfactorily carried out the task of safeguarding the socialist property and maintaining order and security on waterways, the Haiphong Municipal People's Committee has promptly disseminated experiences and extended the movement to other villages in late 1982. Since there are more than 50 villages adjacent to 18 rivers in the coastal areas, Haiphong City considers its leadership over the mass movement to safeguard the socialist property on rivers and along the coastline to be one of the immediate central tasks aimed at helping develop and safeguard communications and transportation in order to serve socialist construction satisfactorily.

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CSO: 4209/101

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### CRIMINALS CAUGHT BY DEMOBILIZED ARMYMAN

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Soan and Van Loc: "Courage in Catching Malefactors"]

[Text] Cadres and manual and office workers at the Ha Long Shipyard of the Engineering Department are launching a movement to follow the example set by Vu Trong Phung, a cadre in charge of the self-defense force at the shipyard, who valiantly caught malefactors to safeguard the socialist property.

At 2230 on 11 August 1982, the wired-radio loudspeaker which was broadcasting a cultural program suddenly became silent while Phung was sitting in the collective house and drawing up the phase-2 military obligation list of names to be submitted to the Municipal Unit. Remembering the fact that in the past malefactors had attempted repeatedly and vainly to steal the good-quality foreign made loudspeaker placed on the hillside, Phung concluded that they surely came again today for another try. He stood up, opened the window, looked at the tree on which the loudspeaker was hung and saw the silhouettes of two men slipping down the tree. He had only the time to notify the personnel in the same office and then went out with a rifle and five bullets. Threading his way through shrubs, he kept his eyes fixed on the target. On arrival at the foot of the tree, he saw nobody. In a twinkling, two men dashed out of a shrub, stabbed him in the shoulders, piercing them near the lungs, and snatched off his weapon. Though hit, stealthily Phung used the boxing art to counterattack the malefactors because he was resolved to catch them alive and was undaunted by danger. One of the malefactors ran away but the other one who was a tall man remained and wrestled with Phung. Though wounded three times at his neck and shoulders, Phung managed to knock down the malefactor. But when Phung slackened his grip to wipe away his blood, the malefactor took advantage of this opportunity to fell him. By that time Phung had already got eight wounds in all on his body but he successfully immobilized the malefactor with an arm lock. Other comrades in his unit came in the nick of time to catch the malefactors alive.

Phung was promptly given emergency aid and is now being treated at the public health station of the shipyard. For many days, he really lived in an affectionate atmosphere created by the department and shipyard leaders and by his friends.

After finishing Grade 9 in 1968, Phung left his native village in Tien Hai, Thai Binh, and joined the army. When serving successively in the army post office and the engineering and artillery branches on the Thua Thien-Hue and Central Highlands battlefields, he brilliantly fulfilled his missions and received many letters of congratulations by the regiment and division commands.

Demobilized in 1976, he was admitted to the Ha Long Shipyard for vocational training and is now a cadre in charge of military affairs.

Though busy with the self-defense force, Phung has paid great attention to the task of fighting negativism and maintaining public order and security.

At the age of 32 and with his 12-year party membership, his 8-year service in the army and his 7 years of work at the shipyard, Phung has been trained by the party and army into a loyal party member with a high sense of responsibility and has become a valiant combatant to safeguard the socialist property.

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CSO: 4209/101

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ACTIVITIES OF PEOPLE'S INSPECTION ORGANIZATION REVIEWED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] People's inspection is an organization of both a legal and mass nature. The people's inspection organization in Hai Ba Trung Precinct was founded in 1976. Hong Mai and To Hien Thanh were the first two subwards to carry out these activities. When 51 subwards merged into 22 wards, there were 22 grass-roots people's inspection committees throughout the precinct.

Over the past 5 years, the result obtained in each area has had a different dimension but, generally speaking, all of the people's inspection committees in the precinct have carried out activities in the right direction, focused on the central task and contributed to developing the masses' right to collective ownership. The distribution of grain, foodstuffs and fuel has been subjected to repeated inspection and a number of mistakes, shortcomings and deviations have consequently been corrected. Whenever they found that merchandises were either short in weight or substandard, people's inspection committees would request shops to make up for the shortage or exchange such commodities for better ones. In case of serious mistakes or violations, the committees would draw up a report and suggest measures to deal with them.

While carrying out their activities, the people's inspection committees in Dong Mac and Cau Den Wards discovered that state store employees surreptitiously passed on commodities to illegal dealers and omitted to cut off the corners of ration coupons after selling dozens of kilograms of fish. In Minh Khai Ward, two employees of the Mai Dong restaurant were caught pouring water used to clean glasses into a barrel of syrup for sale. The activities of the people's inspection committee in Tuong Mai Ward led to the retrieval of 700,000 safety fuses worth 40,000 dong for the Bat Trang Ceramic Enterprise. The people's inspection committees in Bach Mai, Thanh Nhan and Dong Tam Wards uncovered 22 cases of housing allotment to the wrong recipients contrary to the set criteria and proposed to the competent agencies to take corrective measures. People's inspection committees have also controlled the distribution of commodities to retired cadres, wounded soldiers and fallen heroes' families. Over the past few years, the people's inspection force has positively acted as a nucleus in many grain control campaigns and has contributed to the retrieval of dozens of tons of grain each year. In 1981, the Grain Service awarded 35,000 dong to the people's inspection committees which had coordinated to organize inspection campaigns satisfactorily.

People's inspection committees have also exercised control and supervision over the management of the market, the recruitment of students, laborers and soldiers, the use of electricity and water as well as cases of encroachment on, and occupation and construction of houses wherever they appeared to be illegal.

As a result of their activities over the past 6 years, the people's inspection force throughout the precinct has retrieved 154 tons of grain and withdrawn 202 grain and fuel ration coupons. The total value of the retrieved goods came to 817,150 dong.

One of the important functions of people's inspection committees has been to help the grassroots administration examine and resolve the citizens' complaints and denunciations. Thousands of complaints and denunciations have been sent through the medium of the people's inspection network. People's inspection committees have actively helped the administration to examine and resolve these complaints and denunciations or to submit them to the competent agencies. Generally speaking, complaints and denunciations have been resolved quickly and completely following an examination and inspection. For example, on 27 July 1981, members of the Dai Dong cooperative revealed that its management board concealed 3,580 kgs of wheat flour and failed to inventory this commodity by the 1 June 1980 deadline. The administration ordered an immediate inspection and restored all the wheat flour to the state. The cooperative management board was severely criticized for its wrongdoing. Also in 1981, the Vinh Quang work cooperation team denounced a cadre at the precinct transportation bureau for illegally detaining the team's business registration certificate and asking for a bribe. The precinct People's Committee immediately ordered that investigations be conducted and disciplinary measures taken against that cadre.

To receive and resolve complaints and denunciations quickly, the people's inspection committees in various wards have placed letter boxes at each housing cluster. Administrative cadres have held weekly sittings to receive the people. After receiving applications and letters, the ward administration will hand them over to the people's inspection committees which will sort them out either for solution at the grassroots level or for submission to the higher level agencies according to the latter's functions.

The precinct People's Committee has assessed the activities of the people's inspection committees in the past 5 years and concluded that they have helped the administration at the precinct and ward levels to promptly overcome mistakes and shortcomings in implementing various policies locally and to struggle against negative manifestations. The precinct People's Committee has affirmed that the present scale and activities of the people's inspection organization are suitable and that this organization is becoming a prop for the people's to exercise their right to collective ownership.

However, the people's inspection organization has not yet carried out activities evenly throughout the precinct. Though its membership is fairly large, not many of its members have really carried out activities. Instead of attentively and properly guiding the activities of the people's inspection organization, party committees and the administration in some wards have entirely entrusted the inspection task to this organization or have relied on the higher level for the solution of problems.



In the near future, the people's inspection activities in Hai Ba Trung Precinct will be geared to strengthen control over the distribution of goods, especially nine categories of supplied commodities, and importance will be attached to grain, foodstuffs and fuel. The inspection of ration stamps and coupons for the last 6 months of the year will be completed throughout the precinct. The views contributed and revelations made by the people will be constantly collected and heeded if they refer to illegal acts, especially such bad practices as speculation, smuggling, tax evasion, forgery and violation of socialist property. Active assistance will be given to the ward administration to resolve complaints and denunciations, especially those related to commodities necessary to the people's subsistence such as grain, foodstuffs and fuel, and attention will be paid to resolving the backlog of petitions.

By carrying these tasks satisfactorily, the people's inspection organization in Hai Ba Trung Precinct will contribute to creating conditions for the masses to participate effectively in the socio-economic management at the grassroots level.

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CSO: 4209/101



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### 'NHAN DAN' ARTICLE ON TROOP PRODUCTION, DIET

BK130804 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen Phan Khac Hy of the rear services general department:  
"Production by and Diet of Troops"]

[Summary] The diet of troops constitutes a daily concern of every leading echelon and every unit. It has been unanimously agreed at many conferences on the troops' living conditions that those units that organize production activities well are enjoying a fair living standard. And the living standard we are referring to here is, in essence, the daily diet. True to the saying "no work can be done on an empty stomach," it has been observed that in those units that produce well and improve the living standard satisfactorily, soldiers undergo training, maintain combat readiness, carry out specialized tasks and observe discipline satisfactorily.

"Fully aware of the significance of this, between 1976 and 1981 the entire army produced more than 202,000 tons of grain; 36,000 tons of meat and fish; 4,000 tons of beans, peanuts and sesame; and 417,000 tons of vegetables. This result greatly contributed to overcoming difficulties and ensuring the troops' living standard."

Life and traditions have helped our army create many forms of production. At present two major forms of production are being adopted by our army: production around the barracks and concentrated production. To mobilize every soldier for production work it is necessary to organize production activities around or near the barracks, and this form of production plays an important role in meeting the daily demand for food of the troops belonging to units of the regimental and divisional or equivalent sizes. In areas where land conditions permit, it is possible to set up farms or production stations to work on areas ranging in size from hundreds to thousands of hectares.

Concerning production orientations, each unit has developed its strong points in the area under its responsibility. Firmly grasping the local agricultural characteristics, in 1980 the 1st Military Region launched a campaign to plant soybeans, and its troops produced hundreds of tons for their own use. Meanwhile, units stationed in coastal areas or on off-shore islands have actively engaged in fishing activities. Apart from planting vegetables and raising hogs, industrial enterprises and technical units have used their excess capacity to produce agricultural tools for the local cooperatives in exchange for grain and food.

"As the per-capita rate of grain production is currently just about 300 kg, the troops, though their daily food requirements are provided for by the state, must engage in production themselves to improve their own diet. Even units stationed in the border areas or on off-shore islands and accorded priority in drawing supplies only provided with grain and dried foodstuffs, and they must produce their own fresh provisions.

"Local rear service is important in peacetime as well as in wartime. In areas where provisions must be brought in from far away and with difficulty, every kilogram of grain and food produced locally is even more valuable. Our troops in the border provinces and elsewhere are now coordinating with the local people in carrying out plans to produce food for themselves as well as to develop the local economy to create material sources for local rear services."

The army's duty to produce grain and food is not only an important and pressing [word indistinct] in the short term but also a long-term one. Although the Soviet Union has a highly developed socialist economy, its army is still producing grain and food under two forms--around barracks and at army farms.

With the experience and traditions of its personnel, our entire army is striving to develop the movement for production to improve diet along the right direction.

CSO: 4209/139

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

VICTORY ANNIVERSARY--In support of propaganda activities marking the 10th anniversary of the victory over the U.S. imperialists' strategic raid by B-52 planes by the capital armed forces and people, the propaganda and training department, the municipal party committee and the capital military command have organized a refresher conference for 700 lecturers of 16 wards, districts and cities and of armed forces units stationed in the capital. These cadres will widely propagandize the victory over B-52's among the masses, making each citizen of the capital remember the marvelous feat-of-arms of Vietnam's will, consolidate his confidence, raise his pride, affirm his responsibility, firmly maintain the noble honor of the capital of human dignity, surmount all difficulties, overcome negative manifestations and successfully fulfill his tasks in the new stage of the revolution. [Text] [OW091014 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 8 Dec 82]

CSO: 4209/138

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### 'NHAN DAN' VIEWS U.S. MX MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

BK220222 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Nguyen Huu Chinh: "The Reagan Administration's New and Dangerous Adventure"]

[Text] In defiance of fierce protests by peace-loving peoples in various countries--including the United States--the Reagan administration is continuing its policy of stepping up the strategic and nuclear arms race.

On 22 November the U.S. President made public a new plan for the deployment of 100 MX missiles--a plan that will cost more than \$26 billion. Speaking to U.S. voters from the White House on the night of 22 November, Mr Reagan sought to defend his decision. As is customary, this preparation for war escalation was accompanied by a new campaign of slander aimed at the Soviet Union and to deceive peace-loving public opinion. On the night of 21 November Reagan issued a series of statistics reports with false statistics arguing that "the U.S. strategic deterrence force is becoming increasingly ineffective in the face of the Soviet Union's constant military buildup." He lamented that the United States is inferior to the Soviet Union in all aspects of military strength." Reagan shamelessly stated that "the United States wants to see a massive reduction in the world's arsenal." And then, in a pathetic voice, he said: This MX missile deployment plan is the most promising way of maintaining peace--from a position of strength vis-a-vis the Soviet Union." [quotation mark as published]

The Reagan administration cannot deny that the MX missiles are intercontinental group-to-ground weapons, and thus of an offensive nature. They are 21.3 meters in length and weigh nearly 90 tons. Each four stage missile carries 10 nuclear warheads. The latest plan by the White House and the Pentagon is to deploy 100 MX missiles in a 23 km-long and 3 km-wide stretch of land on an airbase in southeastern Wyoming. It is planned that by 1986 these missiles will be readied for combat.

It is clear that this deployment plan constitutes a brazen and grave violation of agreements reached between the Soviet Union and the United States in the framework of the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT I and SALT II) by which

the two sides pledged not to increase nuclear weapons launching facilities. The purpose of this plan is to tip the current strategic balance in favor of the United States. MX missiles have many characteristics found among weapons used for preemptive nuclear strikes. In other words, MX missiles are used as tools to serve attempts to launch nuclear aggression.

The MX missile deployment plan is a dangerous U.S. move to prepare for a nuclear war. This is a strong stimulant for U.S. military industrial corporations and for U.S. military circles who are feverishly pressing for a comprehensive arms race. In his 22 November statement, Reagan himself openly conceded that the United States is paying attention not only to developing MX missiles but also to modernizing "all the three types of strategic weapons" (namely MX missiles, the B-1 bomber and Trident-type nuclear submarines). As repeatedly pointed out by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, the modernization of "all the three types of strategic weapons" is "the only way" to gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union.

The dangerous nature of the new deployment plan is not confined in the context of the recent statement by the White House and the Pentagon. What is revealed in their statement is just the tip of the iceberg. The Reagan administration is trying to hide from its people the true extent of the plan for strengthening its strategic force. The plan calls for improving the quality of increasing the degree of accuracy and destruction of their nuclear weapons. They were already discussing the deployment of various types of MX missiles in 1980. They also planned to make every effort to complete by the 1990's a new "antiballistic missile" (ABM) system in order to protect the newly-developed MX missiles. This system may cost \$12 billion.

Naturally, the total cost will not stand at \$26 billion. Even \$62 billion may not be enough to cover the total cost, according to many U.S. military circles.

MX missiles are one of the essential tools of the U.S. "nuclear deterrence" strategy. Along with deciding to deploy MX missiles, the United States has sent out feelers to its NATO allies. The United States is increasingly pressing many West European countries into standing firm in the face of the rising peace movement in the West, and not hesitating or delaying in the deployment of new cruise and Pershing II medium-range nuclear missiles in their territories.

It is no coincidence that in recent months the White House and the Pentagon have mounted a noisy publicity campaign in support of their "nuclear deterrence strategy," a campaign in which all kinds of psychological warfare tricks and often shamelessly sophistic lines of reasoning were used. They have ceaselessly claimed that "stopping the production of nuclear weapons will increase the danger of conflict," that "the deterrence strategy is aimed at preventing war," that "deterrence is the only way to reduce tension between nuclear powers," and that "the only way to put an end to the arms race is to maintain adequate deterrence."

Nor has the White House forgotten to tout its so-called "good will for peace." It swore that "the United States is always ready to hold talks to reduce nuclear weapons" and that the "deployment of the MX missile is an integral part of the U.S. policy designed to effect arms control." On the evening of 22 November, along with announcing the MX missile deployment program, Reagan himself also disclosed that he had recently presented numerous "proposals"--which he described as important--to the Soviet Union, such as the ones calling on the United States and the Soviet Union to inform each other in advance of any missile test and military exercise, to exchange information on each other's forces, to increase direct phone contact in case of an emergency, and so forth. Once again Mr Reagan has clearly shown himself to be a poor actor. Placed next to the MX missile deployment plan, these proposals appear as nothing more than utter deception. Through them, the United States has virtually admitted that it has not slackened in the least its efforts to beef up its nuclear and strategic forces.

The Reagan administration's maintenance of the "nuclear deterrence strategy" is in itself a total negation of all U.S. claims of good will for peace. As a matter of fact, the United States only wants to press forward with the arms race and does not wish to engage in serious talks on limiting and reducing strategic and nuclear weapons. It has not yet made any positive response to the series of important peace initiatives by the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration only wants to prepare for war and has no desire for peace. If this is not the case, why has it not dared to declare, as the Soviet Union has already done, that it is prepared "not to use nuclear weapons first?"

The "nuclear deterrence strategy"--which includes the MX missile deployment program--is a product of the prolonged U.S. military strategy crisis. This crisis is one of the characteristics of the United States in the "post-Vietnam period."

The Reagan administration is building castles in the air. U.S. imperialism hopes that the "nuclear deterrence strategy" will help it achieve military superiority. What a crazy illusion. The world balance of power is incessantly changing to the detriment of the warmongering imperialist forces, especially the United States. The Soviet Union and the socialist community are becoming increasingly stronger as the bastion of world peace. The Soviet Union now has everything it needs to frustrate any U.S. attempt to upset the present balance of military force. As Comrade L. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed on 22 November: "Let no one expect unilateral disarmament from us (the Soviet Union). We are not naive." He also added: "Generally, the Soviet Union rejects the views of those who are striving to make others believe that the force of arms decides and always will decide everything. All nations can take positive action aimed at eliminating the danger of war and safeguarding peace, that is, safeguarding life on our planet."

In the final analysis, the "new plan for the MX missile deployment" is nothing more than a stubborn response to the current peace movements in the West and a gross challenge to the ardent aspirations for peace of the American people themselves which have been manifested in the recent U.S. mid-term elections.



This plan is a new and dangerous adventure of the Reagan administration. It is provoking growing indignation and opposition and is fraught with unimaginable consequences for U.S. political and economic life.

U.S. military circles are still engaged in a bitter argument over the practical military value and significance of the new program and over a host of still unanswered questions concerning military strategy, tactics and technology involving the deployment plan. Many U.S. congressmen have denounced the MX as "a missile without a mission" which does nothing for U.S. security. Many American people have condemned the MX missile deployment plan as "a horrible and useless waste of money" at a time when the country is in the grip of a prolonged economic recession and when more than 11 million people are jobless. To the majority of U.S. voters, the "nuclear deterrence strategy" is "totally unacceptable militarily, economically, and even ethically and morally."

The MX missile deployment plan is dividing the United States even more seriously.

CSO: 4209/139

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BEIJING'S CLAIM OF 'GOOD WILL' REJECTED

BK141414 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Radio editor (Dao Nguyen) article: "Beijing: Its Words and Deeds"]

[Text] The reactionary forces within the Beijing ruling circles have for a long time used their propaganda machine to blame Vietnam for the deterioration of Sino-Vietnamese relations. On their part, they pretend to have always acted with good will.

How has Beijing shown its good will and how has it acted in reality? One does not have to look far and wide for the answer. In his meeting with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon in Beijing on 19 November, Beijing's strongman Deng Xiaoping bluntly stated that China's policy vis-a-vis the three Indochinese countries remains unchanged. This means that Beijing is still continuing to sabotage Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in all fields, as it has done since the failure of its invasion of Vietnam in February 1979.

Everyone can easily see that Beijing does not want to share a common border of peace and friendship with neighboring Vietnam and that it has sought to maintain tension at the Sino-Vietnamese border area. Beijing has turned down a series of proposals successively advanced by Vietnam on 13 June 1980, 31 August 1981 and 30 January 1982 to resume the third round of Sino-Vietnamese peace talks, something Beijing itself had promised to do at the conclusion of the second round of negotiations.

Moreover, the three Indochinese countries have time and again proposed to sign with China an agreement on nonaggression and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. However, Beijing has rejected this proposal as well. On 28 December 1981, the Vietnamese side also proposed that China ended its armed activities at the border to allow the people on both sides of it to celebrate the new year festival. This, too, was turned down by Beijing. On 14 August 1982, Vietnam proposed an end to Chinese armed activities to create conditions for the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples in the border areas to mark their national days. Beijing once again balked at the proposal.

Obviously Beijing's attitude has been negative, which is in stark contrast to Vietnam's goodwill position. In his 28 January 1982 message to chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, United Nations Secretary General De Cuellar took note of Vietnam's good will for peace and expressed his wish for a reciprocal show of good will on the part of the Chinese side.

It is necessary to point out that Beijing has by no means contented itself with merely breaking off talks and negotiations. Every time the Vietnamese side proposed talks, it intensified its criminal armed activities against the Vietnamese people. Beijing has started thousands of land-grabbing operations and border provocations against Vietnam on land, on the sea and in the air.

Among the more noteworthy of these incidents were: the grabbing of Chi Ca village, Xin Man District, Ha Tuyen Province, by Chinese troops on 13 January 1982; the intrusion of Chinese armed vessels into Vietnamese territorial waters off Phu Khanh Province, during which a number of local fishermen and two children--Vu Thanh Duc, 13, and Vu Thanh Hai, 10--were abducted; and the violation of the sea area off Quang Nam-Danang Province by Chinese vessels which were caught red-handed, making it impossible for the Chinese side to deny responsibility.

Since the beginning of this year, Vietnam has on three occasions turned over to the Chinese side 62 scouts and commandos whom Beijing had sent into Vietnam to commit crimes.

In the economic field, Beijing has incessantly done everything it could to sabotage Vietnam. In January 1982, it sent its troops to set fire to Vietnam's headwater pine forests in Hoang Su Phi District, Ha Tuyen Province, and to burn other forests in Bat Xat District, Hoang Lien Son Province. In May, Chinese troops were dispatched across the border to destroy the Thong Khay Dam in Ngoc Khe village, Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang Province. On 9 October, Beijing ordered its troops to sneak into Vietnam to fell trees in the Ha Lang forest, Cao Bang Province, and in other forests in Binh Lieu District, Quang Ninh Province.

During crop planting seasons, Beijing often ordered its troops to shell Vietnam's border area to prevent our people from going to their fields.

Beijing has also organized 17 open-air markets in the border area to undermine the production of Vietnam's special forestry products and to use goods as a bait to win over the loyalty of the Vietnamese living along the border. More insidious still was Beijing's efforts to entice our people at the border to kill their cattle in exchange for Chinese goods.

Since 17 February 1979, Beijing has also continually waged a psychological war against Vietnam. It has distorted Vietnam's stand, enlisted the service of the Vietnamese reactionaries it fostered and used its henchmen among the various ethnic minority groups, who once sold themselves to France, Japan and the United States, to oppose the Vietnamese people. None other than CIA spy Vo Dai Ton has declared: If my crossborder infiltration into South Vietnam had succeeded, China would have invited me to visit Beijing.

Beijing has also sought to foment rebellions in various border areas of Vietnam and to stir up enmity among the Vietnamese people of different nationalities so as to disrupt security and stability. Since 1978, it has cooked up stories of the Hao people being ill-treated by us to provoke the large Hao community throughout the country into opposing Vietnam.

This review of just a few statements and deeds by Beijing concerning Vietnam is enough for everyone to clearly see that, contrary to its repeated claims, Beijing has never shown good will for peace and friendship with Vietnam. It is Beijing which has caused tension and has sabotaged the traditional friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

The American paper LOS ANGELES TIMES once pointed out that Beijing has exposed itself as an aggressor against Vietnam. This is a correct description of not only the event of February 1979, but also of Beijing's actions against Vietnam from 1979 to this day.

CSO: 4209/138

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

SRV AMBASSADOR AT SEMINAR--The Diplomatic Corps of Socialist Countries in Laos held a seminar on the science and theories of cooperation between fraternal countries and on socialist internationalism in action on 27 November in Vientiane on the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR. The seminar was opened and presided over by Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador and dean of the Diplomatic Corps of Socialist Countries in Laos. The delegates to the seminar pointed out the great historic significance of the October Revolution and the founding of the USSR and praised the brilliant achievements recorded by the Soviet people over the past 65 years and the great contributions made by the CPSU to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. [BK050541 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Nov 82 BK]

LPRP LECTURERS VISIT--On the occasion of the LPDR's seventh national day, at the invitation of the VCP Central Committee propaganda and training department, a delegation of LPRP lecturers led by Comrade Oudai Sisaveng, head of department, paid a friendly visit to Vietnam from 27 November to 9 December. The delegation visited and gave lectures in Quang Nam-Danang Province, Ho Chi Minh City, central propaganda and training schools 1 and 2, Nguyen Ai Quoc School 9 and a number of industrial and agricultural installations. Le Xuan Dong, deputy head of the VCP Central Committee propaganda and training department, received the delegation and exchanged with it experiences in propaganda and training. [BK101728 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Dec 82 BK]

ANGOLAN TRIBUNAL VISIT--After a period of staying in Vietnam, the delegation of the Angolan People's Revolutionary Tribunal led by Comrade (Orlando Brodiguez) left for home on 6 December, successfully concluding its visit to Vietnam. While in our country, the delegation was received by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly. It had a talk with Pham Hung, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and chief justice, and worked with the Central Military Tribunal, the people's tribunals in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Quang Ninh Province. It also met with leading officials of the Ministry of Justice, the supreme people's organ of control and the Ministry of Interior. It visited some educational, reform and human dignity restoration institutions. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Dec 82 BK]

FRENCH RELIEF GROUP VISITS--The delegation of the French People's Relief Organization led by its secretary general, Mr (Gerard Lebon), has returned to Paris from its visit to Vietnam. While in Vietnam, the delegation noted the great efforts of the Vietnamese Government to help the areas affected by natural calamities. It witnessed the heavy losses inflicted on Nghe Tinh Province by the recent typhoon. The French People's Relief Organization is calling for contributions to help the typhoon victims. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Dec 82 BK]

CSO: 420<sup>a</sup>/138



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PRAISES QUANG NINH WORKERS

BK110647 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] On 9 December the chairman of the Council of Ministers sent a letter to the 9th geological group of the general geology department in Quang Ninh Province to commend its cadres, workers and Soviet experts for their outstanding achievements in fulfilling the 1982 state plan, especially in discovering a new coal bed behind the Deo Nai mine.

This is a geological discovery very important to coal mining and production planning. In 1982, the group completed all its geological reports as planned and concentrated on exploration work to support mining and planning tasks and provide coal to the Pha Lai electric construction project, meeting all the requirements in terms of time and quantity. The group also fulfilled well its economic and scientific and technical management work, bringing about definite results in the implementation of the state plan.

By implementing the state economic policies and accelerating secondary production such as exploiting small mines and developing animal raising, the livelihood of workers and civil servants in the group has improved a step further and the emulation movement for production has developed well in various offices and units of the group.

The Council of Ministers urges the workers, cadres and Soviet experts in the group to develop their good experiences, unite their efforts to overcome weaknesses and accelerate the emulation movement to score even greater successes. The chairman of the Council of Ministers expects that other geological groups will emulate the 9th group in fulfilling heavy tasks outstandingly which the state has assigned the geological sector.

CSO: 4209/138

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PREMIER SENDS MESSAGE ON REVIEW OF TASKS

OW191303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has just sent an official message to the comrades ministers, chairmen of state commissions, heads of other agencies under the Council of Ministers, and chairmen of the people's committees of the provinces, municipalities and special zones directly under the central-level government, drawing their attention to the following:

The sectors, echelons and grassroots-level units are beginning to review their implementation of the state plan, their missions and their tasks for 1982 and to initially carry out the 1983 state plan. Reviews must be substantial and must be carried out neatly and with realistic efficiency. Lackadaisical reviews or reviews with emphasis only on achievements while ignoring shortcomings must be resolutely opposed. Due attention must be given to such quality criteria as machine output, labor productivity, consumption of raw materials, fuel, and material supplies in making each product item, production cost, transportation cost, loss, profit, collection and disbursement of the budget, and so forth.

All echelons, sectors and grassroots-level units must, on the basis of their own function and task, make reviews and draw experiences on management and organization for implementation in accordance with the contents of the relevant directives and resolutions of the party Central Committee and government. It is forbidden to use reviewing work as an occasion for festivities or for showy, wasteful activities.

the awarding of yearend bonuses for fulfillment of the state plan must not be carried out at will, but in accordance with the prescribed state regulations. It is strictly prohibited to distribute products, in any form, to cadres and workers. Necessary conditions must be satisfactorily prepared so that the implementation of the 1983 state plan and budget can be carried out right from the beginning of the year.

CSO: 4209/138

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### TRUONG CHINH LETTER TO VCP HISTORY CONFERENCE

BK280310 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Nov 82 p 1

[26 October letter from Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh to the national scientific conference on drafting the VCP history]

[Text] Dear comrades: Upon hearing that you, comrades, were holding a "national scientific conference on drafting the party history," I earnestly wanted to attend; however, due to my existing tight schedule I cannot do so. As a result, I am writing this letter to forward some of my views to you.

Your conference is being held after 20 years of increasing maturity in the science and party history research sector [nganh khoa hoc lich swr dqangr]. During these 20 years, we have striven and scored noted achievements despite numerous difficulties, especially under war conditions as well as in the stage after peace was restored.

While embarked on implementing the Third VCP Congress resolution on writing a book on party history in 1960, and implementing the party Central Committee Political Bureau resolution on the establishment of the party Central Committee department of research on party history in 1962, we had only a handful of cadres to do research on party history. Now we have a contingent of hundreds of fellow cadres who are enthusiastically conducting research on party history from the central to local levels.

Following the drafting of various initial historical books such as annals, a number of historical topics have been written on, including the history of the August revolution and the abridged biography of President Ho Chi Minh. You, comrades, have further written various short works introducing the history of the party such as the 20-year struggle of the party; the 40 years of activities of the Vietnam Workers Party and the VCP's 50 years of activities. From these short works then came the first volume of the draft history of the VCP published in early 1982 to greet the Fifth VCP Congress.

Along with these works, more than 20 local party organizations historical study committees have written and published various drafts on party organization histories. This is new progress in the science and party history research sector.

The printing of the first volume of the draft history of the VCP is a concrete manifestation of this progress. It is a scientific research program symbolizing our achievements through many years of labor. It affirms that study of party history and of Marxism-Leninism in our country has become a science since the study is of a significant nature and has positively contributed to building Vietnamese social sciences.

Despite numerous difficulties and hardships, you, comrades, have never given up. Achievements scored in researching party history over the past years have shown your enthusiasm to serve the party and your profound gratitude toward President Ho Chi Minh and our elders who had devoted their whole lives to the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese working class and people.

Along with achievements in research over the past years, tasks concerning training and fostering cadres for party history research also scored noted achievements. These cadres have quickly improved their knowledge and made prompt and concrete contributions to the success of the research.

We have organized extensive classes on party history to study party history profoundly and comprehensively. Two research courses and two university courses on party history have been organized. Various committees for party history research in localities have assigned cadres to attend these courses.

However, one of our major shortcomings to date is that our working apparatus and the contingent of party history research cadres have not been perfected quantitatively or qualitatively.

Dear comrades, our immediate tasks are very heavy. The political report of the party Central Committee delivered by Comrade Le Duan at the Fifth VCP Congress pointed out: "Strengthening theoretical study and improving the quality of research in the social sciences are necessary to create a close association between these tasks and the study and dissemination of the party and state's lines and policies in order to develop the role and potentiality of social sciences to provide socialist ideological study for the working people and to study and improve economic and social management."

As a part of the theoretical and social science study branch, the party history research task must clearly demonstrate our party and people's revolutionary tradition, as well as various historical lessons, to educate party cadres and members and workers, thereby contributing to accelerating the cause of building and defending the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland in order to create a new revolutionary upsurge.

Over the next 10 years we will complete the drafting of a series on the history of the VCP from 1954 up to now. While concentrating our efforts on the draft work, we must arrange to prepare for the printing of the series on the VCP history. We must also complete other works which include a biography of President Ho Chi Minh and biographies of elder party leaders.

Various committees responsible for research into the history of party organizations of provinces, cities and special zones must continue their task to complete their drafting of party organization histories. Localities which have not completed their drafts must strive to speed up their work, those which have completed them must add more details to their drafts for a better scientific result.

To carry out these tasks satisfactorily, the organizational structure of the science and party history research sector must be changed extensively, and the central party history research organ, the party history institute and various party history research committees on local levels must be improved proportionally.

Through 20 years of building this sector, we have clearly realized the party spirit and scientific nature of the party history research task.

In content, the party history research task must present the real historical picture and other experiences of a binding nature to meet the requirements for enhancing the background and capability of the party cadres and members in order to serve both the immediate and long-term political tasks.

To compile this scientific content, it is necessary to have a scientific working apparatus. Research cadres must undergo a standard training course and their skills must be fostered. Leading cadres must thoroughly understand the history of the party and supervise tasks on party history research.

The work system must be organized in a scientific manner. All links--leadership, management, research, drafting and proofreading--must be improved and organized. Various party committees of provinces, cities and special zones must closely supervise various research committees of party organizations in localities and provide ideas on research work and create favorable conditions for them so that they will be able to complete their tasks. These research committees must follow guidelines and directions given by the party history institute, especially in carrying out their tasks and solving other problems. The development of research, drafting and publishing tasks require careful checking and proofreading before publication. Recently, a number of research documents came out which had not been seen by the authorized organs. This practice was in violation of the party's principle and state law.

To assure effective implementation of these tasks, it is necessary to produce a contingent of cadres having a profound knowledge of research and have good revolutionary ethics, in accordance with the standard set forth in the party Central Committee Secretariat Circular No 309-TT-TW dated 9 December 1974. In the present situation, scientific research cadres must grasp the first principle stipulated in the circulation which said: "Be firm in politics and unanimously agree with the party's standpoints and lines."

In applying this principle concretely, cadres who conduct research into party history must trust the revolutionary guideline charted by the party, place their confidence in the victory of the socialist revolution and the national defense cause. They must bravely face difficulties and strive to carry out concrete and useful work every day, study enthusiastically and strive to enhance background in all fields in order to improve their skills to fulfill the assigned tasks.

In the days ahead, we must accelerate tasks concerning the training and fostering of cadres. Scientific research cadres must be trained systematically. First they will be trained in schools, and, subsequently, improved and fully developed through their concrete tasks. Cadres who cannot attend long-term courses must enhance their knowledge through their daily tasks.

I believe that in carrying out these tasks, the science and party history research sector will surely fulfill the tasks entrusted by the party and people and will be able to advance further to reach the peak of historical research.

I wish you good health and hope you will score many achievements in the party history research task.

May the conference end with many valuable conclusions in order to create conditions for further advancement of the sector.

With my communist salutations, Truong Chinh.

CSO: 4209/139



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

**NATIONAL ARCHIVES LAW**--The SRV Council of State on 11 December made public the law concerning the preservation of national archives which it approved on 30 November 1982. The law includes 19 articles and five chapters. Article 2 in Chapter II of the law says: National archives are the property of the entire people which is placed under the centralized and unified management of the state. Therefore, no collective organ or individual is allowed to take possession of these materials. Distributing, selling, exchanging, collecting, and destroying or using national archives for any purpose contrary to the interests of the state are strictly prohibited. [Text] [BK141533 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Dec 82]

**AWARD CEREMONY**--On 11 December in Hanoi, the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Publishing House held a solemn ceremony to mark its 25th founding anniversary and to receive the military merit order, first class, awarded by the Council of State. Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense attended the function. Sen Col (Doan Chuong), director of the publishing house, on behalf of the entire cadres and workers, expressed the profound gratitude to the party, state, the military commission of the VCP Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense for their attention and solicitousness. He pledged that the publishing house will scrupulously carry out the thoughtful directives of Sen Gen Van Tien Dung. [Text] [BK141514 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 13 Dec 82]

CSO: 4209/138

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### HAI THANH ARTICLE ON TERRITORIAL WATERS

BK171130 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Nov 82 pp 3, 4

[Article by Hai Thanh: "The Base Line of Vietnam's Territorial Waters"]

[Text] On 12 November 1982, the Council of Ministers issued a declaration on the base line used to measure the breadth of Vietnam's territorial waters.

The SRV's declaration on territorial waters, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, which was issued on 12 May 1977, set forth the principle for drawing the base line used in measuring the breadth of Vietnam's territorial waters. The 12 November 1982 declaration has materialized this principle. As a result, we have a specific line to demarcate clearly the internal waters, the territorial waters, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of Vietnam.

Vietnam's territory also includes the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos in the Eastern Sea. These archipelagos have their own territorial waters, contiguous zones, exclusive economic zones and continental shelves. Only now has our government made public the base line of Vietnam's territorial waters.

This declaration is of very great and practical significance to our country because:

--only with a concrete base line can we specifically demarcate the internal waters, territorial waters, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zones and continental shelf.

--only with a concrete base line can the sea control and inspection forces know their areas of operation so as to take proper action to deal with each sea zone.

--only with a concrete base line can we have perfect legal grounds on which to compel incoming, outgoing, transiting and anchored ships and boats of foreign countries to properly respect our sovereignty and sea laws.

The declared base line used to measure the breadth of Vietnam's territorial waters is a straight line. It starts from point O--a point on the southwestern demarcation line of the common historic waters of the SRV and the PRK--to Hon Nham Island of the The Chu (A1) archipelago, through Hon Da Le Island (A2), to the Con Dao Islands (A3, A4 and A5), through Non Hai Islet of the Phu Qui

Island group (A6), to Hon Doi Islet (A7) and Dai Lanh Cape (A8), to Ong Can Islet (A9), through Ly Son Islet (A10) to Con Co Island (A11). The base line from Con Co to the Bac Bo Gulf opening will be announced later (see map attached to the declaration).

Although some base points are about 50-70 nautical miles from the shore and more than 100 nautical miles from each other, our stipulations on the base line of territorial waters do not conflict with the stipulations of international law and customs thus far.

The 1958 Geneva Convention on the International Law of the Sea defines the straight base line as follows:

In those zones where the coast is sinuate or paralleled by a row of islands nearby, suitable points may be linked together to draw a base line from which to measure the breadth of the territorial waters.

This line will not deviate too far from the overall direction of the coast.

The line can be drawn up to islets and shoals that emerge only when the ebb tide is at its lowest. In this case, the points will be marked by light buoys or other equipment which floats on the surface.

Permanent construction projects of the port system which jut out to sea will be considered as parts of the coast in drawing the base line.

The base line cannot overlap the territorial waters of other countries nor can it separate them from the common sea zone.

If the drawing of a straight base line leads to the inclusion of sea zones which were formerly a portion of our territorial waters or a portion of the international waters into the internal waters, safe navigation through such zones is still guaranteed in conformity with the general laws.

Particularly, point 4, Article 4 of the 1958 Geneva Convention on territorial waters and the contiguous zone stipulates:

When determining some portions of the base line, we may take into account the separate economic interests of each specific area of which the real and important position has been obvious through a long course of using process.

The new 1982 convention on the International Law of the Sea which was recently approved by the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, also made similar stipulations on the drawing of a straight base line. Article 7 of the convention specifies:

1. Wherever the coast is heavily indented or uneven or if there is a row of islands parallel to the coast, the method of drawing a straight base line linking suitable points together may be used to measure the breadth of territorial waters.

2. Wherever the coast is very complex because of an alluvial plain and various natural characteristics, suitable points may be selected along the watermark of the lowest ebb tide. Although this watermark might change later on and come nearer to the shore, the established base lines still remain valid until the riparian nations change them in conformity with the convention.

3. These base lines may not deviate too far from the general direction of the coast and the sea zone within these lines must be connected with the mainland to the extent of being placed in the system of internal waters.

4. The straight base lines cannot be drawn either toward or from shoals except in cases where lighthouses are built permanently thereon or similar equipment is floating permanently on the water surface or such straight base lines are recognized internationally.

5. In case the method of drawing straight base lines mentioned in Point 1 above is applied to a certain number of base lines, we may take into account the separate economic interests of the areas under consideration when these interests have proved to be realistic and obviously important through a long course of use.

6. The method of drawing straight base lines which is applied by a country may not separate the territorial waters of another country from its exclusive economic zone or from the common seas.

It is obvious that based on the aforementioned points--especially Point 4, Article 4 (1958 Geneva Convention) and Point 5, Article 7 (1982 Convention on the International Law of the Sea), our country is entitled to use the above-mentioned base points to draw our own base line. We have adequate historical and factual grounds with which to demonstrate that the areas inside our base line are related completely and closely to the economy, national defense and security of our country, and have been used by our people for a long time. Moreover, these areas touch neither the territorial waters and exclusive economic zone of another country nor the international waters. Many littoral countries in the world have applied the above mentioned stipulations to draw their base lines. For example:

On 15 November 1968, the Burmese President determined the length of the base line in the Gulf of Martaban at 220 nautical miles with the nearest headland at 75 nautical miles from the base line and the Sittang River mouth at 120 nautical miles from the base line.

The base line west of Malaysia is more than 85 nautical miles distant from the shore at the base point of Perak Island and more than 35 nautical miles at Jarak Island. The base line east of Malaysia is more than 35 nautical miles distant from the shore at the base point of Pinang [as published] Island. These base points make the straight base line of Malaysia deviate from the general direction of the Malaysian coast.

The base line east of Thailand is nearly 40 miles distant from the shore at the base point of Lodin Island, more than 30 nautical miles at the base point of Kra Island and nearly 60 nautical miles at the Tao Island. All these base lines completely deviate from the general direction of the Thai coast.

Some 100 countries or more have so far announced their base lines used to measure the breadth of their territorial waters. Of these, approximately 46 countries have established their base lines according to the method of a straight base line and about 45 others have used the method of mixed base lines--the straight base line and the usual base line (according to the water-mark of the lowest ebb tide).

Our country's coast is more than 3,260 km long and jagged with many capes. In our territorial waters there are many bays and gulfs and many islets close to the coast. Many islands and archipelagos are quite near shoals--except the cases where there are permanently built lighthouses--they are still connected closely with the system of islets and sea zones close to the mainland, from the geographic, administrative, economic and national defense standpoints.

Hon Hai is the most remote islet of the Phu Quy (Thu Islands) Island group, about 32 nautical miles from Phu Quy Island. It is part of a group of eight islands and large and small sandbanks scattered over a large sea zone ranging from 108.20 to 109.20 degrees east longitude and from 9.50 to 10.45 degrees north latitude with the nearest point of Ke Ga (Phu Khanh) about 55 nautical miles away. The sea zone around this island group contains many types of valuable maritime products. This island group is astride the sea route leading into Vung Tau port and Ho Chi Minh City port.

With its favorable natural conditions and its important geographical position, the Phu Quy Island group is one of the most densely populated island groups with people living in prosperous villages and hamlets that have long been connected with the Vietnamese mainland from an administrative viewpoint. Every year, depending on the winds, the islanders and the coastland people go to this sea zone to catch maritime products and exchange commodities. Particularly, fairly elevated islands such as Hon Hai, Hon Do Nho, Hon Da Ti and Hon Do Lon have become a system of natural marks for the safe navigation of all ships coming into or leaving Vung Tau port.

The Con Dao group is composed of 13 small and large islands with the three most visible being Bong Lang, Bay Canh and Tai Lon.

Con Son is a fairly rich archipelago with fertile soil and a sea zone abounding in fish. The islanders earn their living by fishing and growing crops. The economic and social relations between the mainland and Con Dao were established long ago. Even before the 17th century when the French set foot on the islands, there were 30 Vietnamese families living there. Under French domination, a district level administrative unit subordinate to the mainland administration was established. From 1954 to 1974, the Saigon administration continued to maintain the same administration system. On 30 April 1975, our people and patriotic soldiers on the island cooperated with our people's navy to liberate the island. Due to the significance, important role and close relationship of Vung Tau with Con Dao, on 30 May 1979, the SRV National Assembly issued a resolution to establish a new administrative unit: "The special Vung Tau-Con Dao-Zone" subordinate to the central government. This special zone has now become truly an economic center of our country.



Hon Nhan is the most prominent islet on the Tho Chu archipelago southwest of our country's mainland. It is composed of nine small and large islands scattered in a sea zone ranging from 9.15 to 9.23 degrees north latitude and from 103.26 to 103.37 degrees east longitude. For centuries now, Tho Chu has maintained close economic, cultural and social relations with our country's mainland. Book 5, page 19 of the "Dai Nam Comprehensive Encyclopedia" says: "The Tho Chu Islands offshore of Ha Chau District 2.5 days travel from the coast is also named Hon Chau Dau. Its perimeter is some hundreds of miles. There is dense vegetation, many grottoes and caves, swallows nests, tortoises, sea turtles, sea slugs and people on the islands. At the beginning of the restoration period, Emperor Cao (i.e., Gia Long) used to berth his ships there."

It is, therefore, completely legal and in conformity with international law and custom that we should select these base points to draw the base line.

Our base line linking these base points does not deviate in any way from the general "s-shaped" direction of our coast. Looking at the map we can see that the base line linking the declared base points still maintains the "S" shape long familiar to us.

In this declaration on the base line used to measure the breadth of our territorial waters along Vietnam's mainland coast, attention must be paid to two points:

--coordinates of point 0 have not been specifically determined.

--the end point of the base line has not been determined.

The declaration says clearly that point 0 is situated on the southwestern demarcation line of the historic waters of the SRV and the PRK. As we all know, the sea demarcation line between Vietnam and Kampuchea has not been determined. On 7 July 1982, our country and Kampuchea signed an agreement on the common historic waters in the zone of Tho Chu, Phu Quoc and Poulo Wai islands, and on the coast of Kien Giang Province (Vietnam) and Kampot Province (Kampuchea). It was agreed that negotiation would be conducted to settle the question of the demarcation line in the historic waters in accordance with the SRV statement of 12 May 1977 and the PRK law on 31 July 1982. After that, the coordinates of point 0 would be established specifically. Then the significance of the common historic waters will no longer exist. The part of Kampuchea's historic waters will coincide with the waters inside Kampuchea's base line to form Kampuchea's unified internal waters, and the part of Vietnam's historic waters will coincide with waters inside Vietnam's base line to form Vietnam's unified internal waters.

As for the end point of the base line along the Vietnam mainland's coast, which is the point situated on the line of the Bac Bo Gulf opening, point 3 of the declaration on the base line of Vietnam mainland coast specified:

"The Bac Bo Gulf is situated between the SRV and the PRC. The demarcation line in the gulf between Vietnam and China was stipulated in the convention on the demarcation line between Vietnam and China which was concluded by France and the Qing Dynasty on 26 June 1887."



"The Vietnamese part of the gulf is the historic waters according to the SRV system of internal waters."

"The base line from Con Co Island to the gulf opening will be announced after the question of the gulf opening has been settled."

The Bac Bo Gulf is an historic gulf situated between Vietnamese and Chinese territories. This is in total conformity with international law and custom. The historic demarcation line was determined in the convention concluded between France and the Qing Dynasty on 26 June 1887 and in several subsequent publications. The administrations of both sides have applied this historic demarcation line in several cases. This is an obvious fact. The two countries should have agreed on a common legal system for this gulf area and for the sea zone of each individual country in the gulf in order to resolve at the same time the outstanding problem of gulf opening. However, due to China's lack of good will and long range plots concerning the Bac Bo Gulf, the problem remains unresolved. While unanimous agreement has not been reached, we announce that "the Vietnamese gulf area is the historic waters according to the SRV's system of internal waters" and that "the base line from Con Co Island to the gulf opening will be announced after the gulf opening line has been settled." Such a statement is logical and reasonable. It can guarantee our sovereignty and interests and is in line with international law and custom.

In this declaration, our government only announced the base line used to measure the width of territorial waters along the Vietnam mainland coast. The base line used to measure the breadth of territorial waters around the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Islands will be specified in another publication in conformity with Article 5 of the statement of 12 May 1977.

The drawing of base lines for each of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagos and more than 130 islands, sandbanks and shoals constitutes a complicated project. Moreover, this project must be carried out at a time when there is a dispute among various countries: China has illegally occupied Vietnam's Hoang Sa archipelago since 1974. Taiwan and the Philippines have occupied some islands of the Truong Sa archipelago. It is, therefore, impossible to implement the project at one time.

The declaration on the base line of the Vietnam mainland coast is a very important publication of our state. It materializes the fundamental principle of our country's base line and is part and parcel of Vietnam's law of the sea. This is also a publication to meet the urgent requirements of resolving problems arising from the defense of our country's sovereignty and rights over the various sea zones, and to implement sea management in the current situation.

CSO: 4209/139

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### HANOI PRESS DISCUSSES COOPERATIVIZATION IN SOUTH

OW121003 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 10 Dec 82

[From the press review for 10 December]

[Text] Today's papers continue to report on the status of the 1982 agricultural production.

Under the title, "The Former Nam Bo Provinces Have Formed Another 4,769 Production Collectives, More Than Half of the Peasants Have Engaged in the Transition-Period Production Process on the Way to Collectivized Production," NHAN DAN says:

So far, the former Nam Bo Provinces have formed 8,528 production collectives, 186 agricultural cooperatives, and more than 25,000 solidarity production teams. During the first 9 months of this year, the southern provinces and municipalities formed an additional 4,769 production collectives. There were 3,759 such collectives in 1981. The number of peasants families engaged in collectivized production has increased from more than 11 percent in 1981 to 17.3 percent this year, an increase of over 6 percent. The collectivized land acreage has increased from more than 7 percent to 13.5 percent, a 6.5-percent increase over the first 9 months of last year.

Because all solidarity production teams in Ban Tre Province and part of such teams in other localities have developed to the production-collective size, the number of solidarity production teams this year is fewer than in 1981. A number of old production collectives and cooperatives have become progressive units. Thanks to the application of the product contract system right at the beginning of the establishment of production collectives by many new production installations, faster progress has been achieved in terms of production development rate, management efficiency, and the life of workers in those production units than in the old ones.

In 1982, in the former Nam Bo Provinces, more than half the peasants have joined solidarity production teams--a form of joint production during the transition period while new production relations are being established in the rural areas. Those areas launching the cooperative movement have recognized agricultural

production according to projects and plans, improved the management system, and applied technological advances in cultivation, thereby helping boost agricultural production. The material and cultural life in the rural areas has been further improved. Deliveries of agricultural products and goods to the state have increased. Social order and security in the rural areas are maintained firmly. Through agricultural transformation, party installations, administrations, and mass organizations in the rural areas have been either newly formed or better consolidated than during the period of private production. A body of cadres has been trained, and much cadres' experience has been gained.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS NOT REGULATED BY QUOTAS ANNOUNCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Sep 82 p 3

[Article: "Distribution of Goods Not Regulated by Quotas"]

[Text] On the basis of the availability of goods and following agreement with the Vietnam Confederation of Labor, the Ministry of International Trade issued official letter 1551 NT/CS guiding the distribution at supply prices of goods not regulated by quotas, to workers and civil servants in 1982, as follows:

1. Tea: Each worker, civil servant (including retirees and incapacitated people), and each college, vocational middle school and trade school student is entitled to buy 50 grams of tea, category 3 or 4, per month.

2. Rush mat: Each 4 workers, civil servants (including retirees and incapacitated people), and college, vocational middle school and trade school students are entitled to buy 1 mat this year.

Since wide-size mats are in limited supply, these will have priority distribution to workers and civil servants. Students will receive individual-size mats only.

3. Bicycle tires and tubes. Each worker and civil servant (including retirees and incapacitated people) is entitled to buy one bicycle tire and one bicycle tube during 1981 and 1982. (This eligibility also includes the number of tubes and tires already purchased during 1981). As for village and subward cadres, each two of them can buy one bicycle tire and one bicycle tube in 1982. Workers and civil servants using the monthly tickets of public buses or commuting to work everyday by enterprise and organ cars cannot buy bicycle tubes and tires.

4. Rainproof nylon: Each six cadres and civil servants (including retirees and incapacitated people) can buy one piece of rainwear (1 x 1.4 m) this year. In organs and enterprises, distribution priority must go to those working in open air or away from home.

5. Vacuum bottle inner walls: Each 19 workers and civil servants (including retirees and incapacitated people) can buy 1 vacuum bottle inner wall (1.5 liter category), or one 1.5 liter-vacuum bottle (inner wall sold at supply

price, outer wall at commercial price). These goods must be distributed in priority to workers and civil servants with young children.

6. Small table fans: Since there are a very small number of fans, the Ministry of Internal Trade will distribute them, not to all localities on an even basis, but only to a number of zones and key work sites having electricity and enduring excessive heat. Following receipt of distribution norms, the Commercial Service will issue guidelines on distribution eligibility. To ensure proper distribution of goods not regulated by quotas in 1982, the Ministry of Internal Trade has issued additional guidelines, as follows:

--Village cadres can buy bicycle tires and tubes only.

--Subward cadres can buy goods not regulated by quotas, just like workers and cadres.

--Cadres belonging to Classes A and B (earning a monthly salary of 170 dong or more), including retirees and incapacitated people, are also entitled to buy goods not regulated by quotas, just like other workers and civil servants. But bicycle tires and tubes are not distributed to A and B cadres currently holding office, since the latter are brought to and from work by small cars.

--College, vocational middle school and trade school students can buy two goods only--tea and rush mats. Nevertheless, workers and civil servants attending training courses still are entitled to buy all six of the above goods.

--Regarding the armed forces (minus public security), the Ministry of Internal Trade will directly assign stocks of goods to the Rear Service General Department. Hence, the Commercial Service no longer will handle the distribution of these goods to the Armed Forces. The Commercial Service must keep the Municipal Trade Union Federation posted on the quantities of goods it receives each year, and each time from the Ministry. At the same time, it must coordinate with the federation to distribute these goods, and make public the supply standards for an entire year, and for each time.

At present, goods are still in short supply, and a quantity of goods has been set aside for purchasing grain, food and agricultural products. That is why distribution of goods must not wait until all goods are available. It must rather begin whenever a given item is available, and must continue until the stock is exhausted. However, workers and civil servants must be notified in advance of supply standards for a whole year.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TAY NINH LAND DISTRIBUTION

BK111500 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Do Thanh Phong, deputy head of the Tay Ninh Provincial Agricultural Commission]

[Summary] "Tay Ninh is a border province in the eastern Nam Bo Region. This sparsely populated province has a large land area and an unevenly distributed population. Many districts in the southern part of the province such as Trang Bang and Go Dau are relatively small in size. The settlement of the land in Tay Ninh is also similar to that in other Nam Bo provinces. The disparity of land settlement is very great. An investigation conducted at some pilot sites found that category-5 landowners constituted 2.86 percent of the population and their land area accounted for up to 10.40 percent of the province's total. Meanwhile, the category-2 landowners made up 22.58 percent of the population and their land areas constituted only 6.3 percent of the province's total. The average land area of a category-5 landowner was 6,716 square meters while that of a category-2 landowner was only 579 square meters. Thus, the amount of land owned by category-5 landowners was 11 times that of the category-2 landowners.

"After the liberation of the south, in compliance with a directive from the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, during the period 1976-78, Tay Ninh succeeded in motivating the peasantry to recover more than 2,000 hectares of public land and lands owned by traitors, landlords and bourgeoisie in order to redistribute these lands to 3,000 peasants who were either landless or did not have enough land to cultivate. The province has set up 2,000 work rotation or work exchange teams. This is an initial step on the path toward collectivized production. In the rural areas, Tay Ninh still has more than 20 percent of the peasant population who are landless or who do not own enough land to cultivate. Meanwhile, more than 2 percent of the peasant population continues to own large areas with which they are exploiting the labor of landless peasants and collecting land endowments."

"In accordance with the spirit of various directives of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretariat, the provincial party committee has found it necessary to go ahead with land surveys and land readjustments in conjunction with efforts to educate and organize peasants onto the path of collectivized



production and to adopt those forms and steps suitable to each locality in the province. From this, Tay Ninh has scrupulously reviewed its past strong points and shortcomings in connection with the implementation of a policy to build socialist hamlets and villages in all respects. Facts obtained in Tay Ninh show that the agricultural cooperativization movement would face difficulties if land readjustments were not carried out."

Since March 1981, the province has stepped up carrying out land surveys and land readjustments and introducing peasants to collectivized production. It has studied and disseminated party and state documents on land reallocation and has chosen An Hoa village in Trang Bang District as a pilot area for land readjustment activities.

After a short period of time, 54 out of 82 villages in 8 districts and towns of Tay Ninh have completed land surveys and land readjustments. They have begun organizing peasants onto the path of collectivized production. Initial results which have been obtained in certain villages are very encouraging.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CABINET ON HOA BINH HYDROELECTRIC SITE NAME

BK150651 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] To meet the aspiration of youths throughout the country and in compliance with the proposals of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] and the ministries of power and building, the Council of Ministers issued a decision on 10 December naming the Hoa Binh hydroelectric powerplant construction site at the Da River "the communist youth construction site."

On this occasion the Council of Ministers suggested the HCMCYU to publicize and make clear the significance of the new name to those union members who are working at the site and youths throughout the country. The Council of Ministers urged the HCMCYU to mobilize youths, especially scientific and technical cadres and skill workers to work and fulfill all assigned tasks satisfactorily and to stand ready for additional requirements for the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric powerplant; to motivate the youths at the site to develop initiatives and improve technique and management and to practice thrift in order to obtain high labor productivity with set standards. Along with the mobilization of youths to work at the communist youth construction site, the union should educate and train a contingent of managerial and technical cadres and skilled workers to supplement workers at socialist hydroelectric power projects throughout the country.

The Council of Ministers also urged the HCMCYU, the ministries of power and building and the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions and so forth to improve the material and spiritual lives of workers and youths at the construction site.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

NGHIA BINH POPULATION RESETTLEMENT--Since early 1976, Nghia Binh Province has sent over 23,600 families totaling almost 110,000 persons, including some 50,000 laborers, to build 50 new economic sites. The resettlers have reclaimed and put under cultivation more than 42,000 hectares of land. [BK050541 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Nov 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/138

## AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OVER PAST 10 DAYS

OW121045 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Text] Dear friends: Following are some noteworthy facts about agricultural activities over the past 10 days.

After completing the harvesting of the 10th-month rice crop, all provinces have been concentrating on production of the 5th month-spring crops.

By 5 December, rice seeds for the spring crop had been sown on nearly 60,000 hectares of fully prepared ricefields. The robust rice seedlings are growing very well. Plowing work for the 5th-month rice crop had been done on 404,000 hectares, 67,000 hectares less than in the corresponding period last year. Soil preparations with mechanized equipment had been carried out on a small acreage of 4,850 hectares. Difficulties in animal draft power are being experienced in some areas.

The nearly 3.7 million tons of organic fertilizer, more than 600,000 tons less than in the corresponding period last year, is far from meeting the fertilizer needs for intensive cultivation.

Azolla had been grown on 3,646 hectares, over 1,000 hectares less than in the corresponding period last year. Weather conditions are favorable for azolla growth. Therefore, cooperatives should irrigate the wet-cultivation ricefields for soil preparations and azolla growing.

By 5 December, the northern provinces had grown vegetables, subsidiary crops and industrial crops on 188,000 hectares as against 241,000 hectares in the corresponding period last year.

This year's winter crop acreage is smaller than last year's. Some of the major crops had been grown on a smaller acreage: corn, on 17,816 hectares, 2,000 hectares less than last year; sweet potatoes, on 94,031 hectares, 31,000 hectares less; and potatoes, 25,550 hectares, nearly 14,000 hectares less.

Localities are shifting their main efforts to cultivating the subsidiary crops for the spring season. An additional 17,000 hectares had been grown in 10 days. Localities are continuing to care for the already-planted vegetables and subsidiary crops.

The southern provinces had harvested 331,000 hectares of the early 10th-month rice crop, or 17 percent of the cultivated acreage, as against 208,000 hectares in the corresponding period last year.

Along with carrying out harvesting, the southern provinces had planted 42,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary crops, and industrial crops, with 29,000 hectares for the subsidiary crops. The provinces already had carried out direct sowing-planting of the winter-spring crop on 131,000 hectares.

All localities should pay attention to performing the following tasks well in the coming period: complete the cultivation of the winter crop in the coming days; properly care for the already-planted crops; intensively protect the crops from pests and drought; sow rice seeds for the spring crop in accordance with techniques and soon enough so that good and sufficient seedlings will be available for cultivation of the winter-spring crop; mobilize all work forces--buffalo, cattle, tractors, and manpower--to rapidly prepare the soil for cultivation of the 5th month-spring crops; properly care for the buffalo and cattle during the cold season to prevent their death, which will adversely affect agricultural production; the southern provinces should rapidly harvest the ripened rice of the 10th-month crop, properly care for the late 10th-month rice crop, and make good preparations for direct sowing-planting of the winter-spring crop within the growing period.

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## AGRICULTURE

### MUNICIPAL MEETING TO ASSESS HOG-RAISING HELD

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "Municipal People's Committee Holds Meeting To Review Animal Husbandry Work"]

[Text] Recently, the municipal people's committee held a meeting to review animal husbandry work for 1981 and the first 6 months of 1982, and to discuss tasks for the coming months.

In 1981, despite the fact that there were more difficulties than in previous years, the whole city sold to the state 9,352 tons of pork, a 11 percent increase over 1980.

As of June, although the number of hogs was larger than the one at the beginning of the year, it was still smaller than in the first 6 months of 1980, while the volume of meat sold to the state achieved just 28 percent of the year's plan. Many districts only achieved from 18 to 21 percent of the year's plan, and since the beginning of the year, some cooperatives have not sold any kilos of pork to the state.

The above situation demands that the districts promptly carry out the following steps:

--Do their best to encourage cooperative members' families to step up purchasing hogs and selling pork to the state. Urge cooperatives to manage strictly the breeding of hogs, and supply them to families facing difficulties in hog-raising, or having sold pork to the state. Promptly give households, which have successfully selected breeds and multiplied reserve-herd sows, a bonus of 50 kg of grain (to be converted to paddy equivalent). Promptly disseminate municipal regulations on encouraging animal husbandry, with a view to increasing hog-raising households' confidence; launch a movement in which one out of five animal-raising households commits itself to raising sows for breeding self-sufficiency.

--Report on animal husbandry results and the volume of meat sold by cooperatives in the past 9 months, and assign pork purchasing norms for the last months of the year to these cooperatives. Launch the "campaign to buy hogs and sell pork" throughout the districts; promptly commend and reward



cooperatives for fulfillment of plans ahead of schedule. Right now, during the present 10th-month season, resolutely act to supply cooperatives, which lack conditions for plan fulfillment, with grain needed for animal husbandry, while requiring them to sell more pork to the state.

--The Food Corporation must coordinate with the districts to organize more properly the purchase of pork during the last months of the year; to commend and reward districts, cooperatives, member families and cadres; to urge them to increase production; and to purchase more pork for the state.

--The districts must supervise and guide cooperatives in breeding zones to hold conferences to discuss and select pedigreed sows, with which to form a reserve herd for subsequent supply to cooperatives in need. Consolidate My Dinh and Son Tay breeding stations, and open substations in Soc Son and Me Linh, to speed up artificial breeding among sows.

Organize properly a large-scale immunization campaign toward the end of 1982 by vaccinating the hog population with 3 kinds of biochemicals.

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## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**BAC THAI RICE HARVEST**--Agricultural cooperatives in Bac Thai Province have finished reaping 10th-month rice on 46,000 hectares, scoring an average yield of 25 quintals per hectare, an increase of 3.3 quintals over the 1981 10th-month rice crop and a record yield in the past 10 years. In this 10th-month rice season, both the mountainous and midland regions have had a bumper crop. [BK050541 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Dec 82 BK]

**HOANG LIEN SON RICE**--As of 22 November Hoang Lien Son Province had reaped 10th-month rice on 25,600 hectares or 86.3 percent of the cultivated area, and upland rice on 17,500 hectares. Along with reaping 10th-month rice, various districts in the province had delivered some 2,950 tons of paddy to state granaries--twice faster than in the same period last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Dec 82 BK]

**DONG NAI GRAIN PROCUREMENT**--As of 20 November Dong Nai Province had procured more than 43,700 tons of grain in paddy equivalent, fulfilling over 87 percent of the plan norm. Of this figure, 6,900 tons were collected as agricultural taxes, accounting for only 68 percent of the target. Compared with the grain procurement plan for 1981, the province's targeted amount of grain procurement increases by 10,000 tons but the grain procured only accounts for about 13.2 percent of the total production volume. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Nov 82 BK]

**VINH PHU GRAIN PROCUREMENT**--As of 20 November Vinh Phu Province had delivered some 7,924 tons of grain to state granaries in discharging its obligation for the 10th-month crop season. Vinh Yen City and 27 cooperatives in Vinh Lac, Tam Dao, Tam Thanh, Lap Thach, Thanh Hoa, Vinh Yen and Viet Tri districts already fulfilled or overfulfilled their fixed grain obligations for the 10th-month crop season as well as for the entire of 1982. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Nov 82 BK]

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

MINH HAI TRACTOR STATION--Minh Hai Province has just commissioned its first tractor repair and maintenance station built with Soviet assistance. This station, which is the fifth of its kind built in the southern provinces, can accommodate some 600 tractors a year. It also can produce spare parts for tractors and other improved farm implements. [BK101728 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Dec 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/138

INCREASED INTEREST IN GERONTOLOGY NOTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Sep 82 p 3

[Article: "Gerontology: Growing Concern for All Nations"]

[Excerpts] Our Country: Longevity Increases From 32 to Over 60.

In our country, the number of elderly persons has increased very rapidly. According to 2 censuses, in 14 years the number of sexagenarians has increased by 102 percent. Average longevity, which reached 32 years before the August revolution, has now exceeded 60-63 for men and 67 for women. The October 1979 census showed 2,731 centenarians, 80 percent of whom were women. Uncles Ho and Ton had given them silk as gifts. In general, our centenarians are fairly numerous, as compared with other countries'--1 centenarian for 1 million people in Japan; 7 in France, and 15 in the United States. The Soviet Union holds the highest record--104 centenarians for 1 million people.

Our old people are treated with solicitude by the party and state. All our constitutions--the first one in 1946, the one in 1959, and the present one--clearly declared that "the state ensures care for old people, especially when they are sick and lonely." The political report of the recent Fifth Party Congress also stated clearly, "According to the humanitarian spirit of our regime, our state and people have done many things to care for, help, and nurse old and lonely people, orphans and the disabled.... The party and state must reinforce necessary policies and procedures regarding retirees, whose number continues to increase each year, paying proper attention to their spiritual and material lives, and especially striving to attend, with gratitude and respect, to the needs of cadres, who have spent many years serving the revolution, and to the health of old and weak comrades. We enthusiastically welcome the contribution of retirees to appropriate social works."

The Public Health Sector Serves Old People

For a long time, the public health sector has recognized that the increasingly numerous old people need health care and other social services from the entire sector. That care is all the more urgent since a survey of 13,392 sexagenarians shows that those in good health account for only 0.75 percent, those in average health, 32.52 percent, and those in bad health, 67.71 percent [sic]. All research results in various countries affirm that old age is not synonymous with diseases, although the former is apt to create conditions for the latter to develop easily, or to get worse. At a time when effective measures to

limit the aging process have not yet been discovered, just proper and prompt prevention and treatment of diseases are enough rapidly to increase longevity.

Recently, the effort to preserve old people's health has taken on many forms. "Open-air health clubs," where retirees, and those with declining health and advanced age, train with the aid of sports and physical education cadres, have achieved good results. In these clubs, old people meet with each other to exchange views and feelings, thus overcoming loneliness and pessimism, a fairly widespread conditions among elders. If "health means, not only a lack of diseases, but also a sense of bodily, spiritual and social comfort," this spiritual and social factor, by itself, has very largely contributed to ensuring senior citizens's health. During the International Year of the Aged, we will review the open-air health club movement, strengthen it, and expand it into other places.

Old people enjoy training under Dr Nguyen Van Huong's hygienic method. Blending traditional medicine with its modern counterpart in teaching how to exercise and breathe, this method has been effective, especially for arthritis and pulmonary diseases. This is easy to understand because, among old people the incidence of arthritis affects the greatest number (47.69 percent), followed by pulmonary disease (19.63 percent).

Recovery of bodily functions is very important for old people; in recent days, nevertheless, this has only been possible at a few major centers. In the days to come, this must be applied more widely, focusing on senior citizens with chronic diseases, or disabilities.

9213

CSO: 4209/97

## POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

NATIONAL BIRTH STATISTICS--Of 66,800 mothers who gave birth in 1981, 8,083 were 22 years old and below: 19 mothers were aged below 17, including 1 with 2 births; the 18-year-old group numbered 417 mothers, including 7 with 2 births; the 19-year-old group numbered 1,274 mothers, including 143 with 2 births, and 8 with 3 births; the 20-year-old group numbered 2,200 mothers, including 327 with 2 births, and 2 with 3 births; the 21-year-old group numbered 2,998 mothers, including 688 with 2 births, and 110 with 3 births; the 22-year-old group numbered 3,780 mothers, including 916 with 2 births, 202 with 3 births, and 2 with 4 births; the 25-year-old group numbered 5,351 mothers, including 1,068 with 3 births, 201 with 4 births, 27 with 5 births, and 8 with 6 births. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 21 Sep 82 p 2] 9213

CSO: 4209/97



## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### SCIENTIFIC GROUPS HOST GEOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE

BK181440 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] On 17 and 18 December in Hanoi, the Vietnam Social Science Commission and the Vietnam Science Institute jointly organized a scientific geographic conference. This is the first geographic conference to be held in our country. It is being held to exchange views and integrate experiences to accelerate research into relevant sectors on modern geography which are aimed at solving vital economic and social tasks in the years ahead as set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions.

Attending the conference were professors, assistant professors, researchers, technical and managerial cadres representing almost 50 units, research institutions and universities throughout the country.

The conference heard more than 70 scientific reports written by scientists and technical cadres relating to academic matters, strategic lines and specific objectives for geographic science in the future.

Along with hearing reports on general problems, the conference discussed various scientific problems relating to preliminary surveys and research on natural geography and the evaluation of natural resources, exploitation and protection of the environment, problems with economic geography at sector and regional levels, local geography, demography, population grouping and labor resources, and the relations between these problems and the party and state's lines and policies on economic and social development programs.

CSO: 4209/138

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ROSTER OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese Aug 82 pp 40-45

[Text] This roster is valid as of 30 June 1982. It does not include investigative, planning and social science institutes which will be listed in a subsequent issue.

IH = Institute Head

AIH = Acting Institute Head

D = Director

AGENCY	YEAR EST.	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	AGENCY HEAD
<u>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE</u>				
Vietnam Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology	1978	Van Dien, Thanh Tri, Hanoi	54831	IH: Vu Cong Hau VUX COONG HAAUJ
Grain and Food Plants Institute	1968	Tu Loc, Hai Hung		IH: Dr Vu Tuyen Hoang VUX TUYEEN HOANGF
Industrial and Fruit Crops Institute	1969	Phu Ho, Phong Chau, Vinh Phu		AIH: Nguyen Xuan Han NGUYEENX XUAAN HAAN
Vegetation Protection Institute	1968	Chem, Tu Lien, Hanoi	54663 206	IH: Dr Truong Minh Gian TRUOWNG MINH GIANR

AGENCY	YEAR EST.	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	AGENCY HEAD
Pedology and Agrochemistry Institute	1968	Chem, Tu Liem, Hanoi	54663	AIH: Nguyen Vy NGUYEENX VY
Animal Husbandry Institute	1968	Thuy Phuong, Tu Liem, Hanoi	52019	IH: Nguyen Van Thuong NGUYEENX VAWN THUOWNGR
Veterinary Medicine Institute	1968	Bach Mai, Dong Da, Hanoi	55140	IH: Dao Trong Dat DAOF TRONGJ DATJ
Agricultural Implements and Mechanization Institute	1968	Phuong Mai, Dong Da, Hanoi	55613	IH: Nguyen Dien NGUYEENX DIEENF
Agricultural Machinery Research and Development Center	1976	55 Tran Nhat Duat, Ho Chi Minh City	57024 & 93154	D: Nguyen Huu Tien NGUYEENX HUWUX TIEENS
Southern Institute of Agricultural Technology (composed of the former Eastern Nam Bo Institute of Agricultural Technology and the former Branch-Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology)	1977	121 Nguyen Binh Khiem, Ho Chi Minh City	91746	IH: Tran The Thong TRAAAF THEES THOONG
Rubber Economics and Technology Institute (Rubber Institute)	1977	177 Hai Ba Trung, Ho Chi Minh City	24695	AIH: Nguyen Huu Chat NGUYEENX HUWUX CHAATS

AGENCY	YEAR EST.	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	AGENCY HEAD
Agricultural Economics Institute	1976	Chau Quy, Gia Lam, Hanoi		IH: Nguyen Lam Toan NGUYEENX LAAM TOANS
<u>MINISTRY OF FORESTRY</u>				
Forestry Science and Technology Institute	1961	Co Nhue, Tu Liem, Hanoi	05-2019 ext 48	AIH: Vu Biet Linh VUX BIEETJ LINH
Forest Industry Institute	1974	Dong Ngac, Tu Liem, Hanoi		IH: Nguyen Kinh Thao NGUYEENX KINH THAOR
<u>MINISTRY OF MARINE PRODUCTS</u>				
Marine Products Research Institute	1975	434 Le Loi, Haiphong		IH: Nguyen Dinh Thuc NGUYEENX DINHF THUWCS
Inland Aquatic Products Research Center	1975	Dinh Bang, Tien Son, Ha Bac		D: Nguyen Manh Tuong NGUYEENX MANHJ TUWOWNGR
Aquatic Products Research Branch Institute #1	1976	116 Nguyen Dinh Chieu, Ho Chi Minh City	99592	D: Tran Thanh Xuan TRAAHF THANH XUAAN
Institute for Research in Raising Brackish Water Aquatic Products	1975	Qui Kim, Haiphong		IH: Pham The PHAMJ THEES

AGENCY	YEAR EST.	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	AGENCY HEAD
<u>MINISTRY OF WATER CONSERVANCY</u>				
Water Conservancy Technology Research Institute	1965	Tay Son, Dong Da, Hanoi	52086	IH: Dao Khuong DAOF KHUONG
<u>MINISTRY OF BUILDING</u>				
Building Science and Technology Institute	1974	Co Nhue, Tu Liem, Hanoi	52872	IH: Nguyen Manh Kiem NGUYENX MANHJ KIEEMR
Construction Materials Institute	1975	25B Cat Linh, Dong Da, Hanoi	52521 & 54158 & 54362	IH: Nguyen Van Man NGUYENX VAWN MAANX
Construction Economics Institute	1975	37 Le Dai Hanh, Hanoi		IH: Tran Trinh Tuong TRAAHF TRINHJ TUOWNGF
<u>MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION</u>				
Communications Technology Institute	1960	Cau Giay, Dong Da, Hanoi	54567	IH: Pham Van Phuc PHAMJ VAWN PHUWCS
Transportation Economics Institute	1974	80 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi	58292 & 58293	AIH: Pham Xuan Thang PHAMJ XUAAY THAWNG
Watercraft Research and Design Institute	1979	Cau Giay, Hanoi	42357	IH: Trini, Xuong TRINHJ XUOWNG



AGENCY	YEAR EST.	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	AGENCY HEAD
Transportation Draft Power Institute	1978	28 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi	56064	IH: Cao Thuy Anh CAO THUYJ ANH
MINISTRY OF ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY				
Machine Fabrication Science and Technology Research Institute (Machine Research Institute)	1962 (1979)	Mai Dich, Tu Liem, Hanoi	42312	IH: Nguyen Dang Thanh NGUYEENX DAWNG THANHF
Mechanical Handicraft and Subcontracting Methods Research Institute (Crafts Institute)	1977	219 Lang Ha, Dong Da, Hanoi	55220	IH: Le Ba Ton LEE BAS TOON
Agricultural Machinery Design and Fabrication Research Institute	1969	Thanh Xuan, Hanoi	Thanh Xuan Switch- board Ext 070	IH: Nguyen Van Hoi NGUYEENX VAWN HOOIF
Cutting Tools and Implements Research, Design and Fabrication Institute (Tools and Implements Institute)	1979	Kim Lu, Dai Kim, Thanh Tri, Hanoi		IH: Nguyen Ngoc Le NGUYEENX NGOCJ LEE
Rare and Precious Non-ferrous Metallurgy Institute	1967	306 Doan Thi Diem, Dong Da, Hanoi	56994	AIH: Truong Van Cau TRUOWNG VAWN CAAUF
Ferrous Metallurgy Institute	1977	Tan Thanh, Bac Thai & Thuong Tin, Hanoi		AIH: Tran Van Quy TRAAUF VAWN QUYS

AGENCY	YEAR EST.	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	AGENCY HEAD
<u>CHEMICALS GENERAL DEPARTMENT</u>				
Industrial Chemistry Institute	1959	1 Pham Ngu Lao & Cau Dien, Tu Liem, Hanoi	53930	AIH: Le Van Nguyen LEE VAWN NGUYEENJ
<u>MINISTRY OF MINES AND COAL</u>				
Mining Science and Technology Research Institute	1979	Cong Thon, Yen Vien, Hanoi	56124	AIH: Nguyen Huu Phong NGUYEENX HUWUX PHONG
<u>MINISTRY OF POWER</u>				
Electric Power Science and Technology Research Institute	1979	Khuong Thuong, Dong Da, Hanoi		IH: Phan Thanh Cao PHAN THANH CAO
Electric Power Design and Economics Institute	1981	Khuong Thuong, Dong Da, Hanoi	52880	IH: Trinh Trong Thuc TRINHJ TRONGJ THUWUJ
<u>MINISTRY OF FOOD</u>				
Food Institute	1981	Thuong Dinh, Hanoi	56800	AIH: Ngo Thi Mai NGOO THIJ MAIJ

AGENCY	YEAR EST.	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	AGENCY HEAD
<u>MINISTRY OF FOOD INDUSTRY</u>				
Food Industry Institute	1966	8 Nguyen Trai, Hanoi	56800	AIH: Ngo Thi Mai NGOO THI J MAIJ
<u>MINISTRY OF LIGHT INDUSTRY</u>				
Textile Weaving Institute	1969	Nam Dinh, Ha Nam Ninh and Minh Khai, Hanoi		IH: Pham Hoang Ninh PHAMJ HOANGF NINH
Cloth and Cellulose Research Institute	1970	Viet Tri, Vinh Phu	Viet Tri Switch- board Ext 143	Dep IH: Do Duc Bac DOOX DUWCS BAWCS
<u>TELECOMMUNICATIONS GENERAL DEPARTMENT</u>				
Telecommunications Science and Technology Institute	1966	Bai An, Tu Liem, Hanoi	54090	AIH: Nguyen Canh Tuan NGUYEENX CANHR TUAANS
Telecommunications Economics Institute	1980	18 Nguyen Du and Bo Ho, Hanoi	56692	IH: Doan Tri Dung DOANF TRIS ZUNGX
<u>GEOLOGY GENERAL DEPARTMENT</u>				
Geology and Minerals Institute	1976	Thanh Xuan, Hanoi	56532	AIH: Duong Xuan Hao ZUOWNG XUAAN HAOR

AGENCY	YEAR EST.	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	AGENCY HEAD
<u>OIL AND GAS GENERAL DEPARTMENT</u> Oil and Gas Research Institute	1976	Hung Yen, Hai Hung		IH: Hoang Loc HOANGF LOOCJ
<u>METEOROLOGY AND HYDROGRAPHY GENERAL DEPARTMENT</u> Meteorology and Hydrography Research Institute	1976	Lang, Dong Da, Hanoi	54219	IH: Nguyen Van Quy NGUYEENX VAWN QUYS
<u>VIETNAM INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE</u> Oceanographic Research Institute		Nghia Do, Tu Liem, Hanoi  Cau Da, Vinh Nguyen, Nha Trang, Phu Khanh	58333  20536, 20537, 20539, 20540	IH: Tran Dai Nghia TRAAANF DAIJ NGHIA  AIH: Le Trong Phan LEE TRONGJ PHAANS
Earth Sciences Research Institute	1967	Nghia Do, Tu Liem, Hanoi	58331, 58372	AIH: Nguyen Trong Yem NGUYEENX TRONGJ YEEM
Biology Institute	1979	Nghia Do, Tu Liem, Hanoi	58331, 58551	AIH: Nguyen Huu Thuoc NGUYEENX HUWUX THUWOWCS

AGENCY	YEAR EST.	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	AGENCY HEAD
Tropical Technology Research Institute	1980	Nghia Do, Tu Liem, Hanoi	58331, 58538, 58533	IH: Vu Dinh Cu VUX DINH CUWJ
Mathematics Institute	1969	Nghia Do, Tu Liem, Hanoi	52129	IH: Hoang Tuy HOANGF TUYJ
Physics Institute	1969	Nghia Do, Tu Liem Hanoi		IH: Nguyen Van Hieu NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEIJ
Mechanics Institute	1979	Nui Nung, Lieu Giai, Ba Dinh, Hanoi	57859	IH: Nguyen Van Dao NGUYEENX VAWN DAOJ
Chemistry Institute	1977	Nghia Do, Tu Liem, Hanoi	58331	IH: Ho Si Thoang HOOF SIX THOANGR
Computer and Cybernetics Science Institute	1976	Nghia Do, Tu Liem, Hanoi		IH: Phan Dinh Dieu PHAN DINHF ZIEEIJ
Vietnam Science Branch Institute	1976	1 Mac Dinh Chi, Ho Chi Minh City	24414	IH: Nguyen Van Hieu NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEIJ
Dalat Science Research Center	1979	4E Bui Thi Xuan, Dalat, Lam Dong	2324	D: Nguyen Huu Khoi NGUYEENX HUWUX KHOOI
<u>COUNCIL OF MINISTERS</u> Nuclear Research Institute	1979	67 Nguyen Du, Hanoi	56756	IH: Nguyen Dinh Tu NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS

AGENCY	YEAR EST.	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	AGENCY HEAD
Economics Research and Management Institute	1978	68 Phan Dinh Phung, Hanoi	58241 ext 685	IH: Nguyen Van Tran NGUYEENX VAWN TRAAN
<u>MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH</u>				
Epidemiological Hygiene Institute	1961	1 Yersin, Hanoi	54361	IH: Hoang Thuy Nguyen HOANGF THUYR NGUYEEN
Hygiene Institute	1977	159 Hung Phu, 8th Precinct Ho Chi Minh City	59501	IH: Dr Nguyen Bat Can NGUYEENX BATS CAN
Pasteur Epidemiological Hygiene Institute	1977	167 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai, 3rd Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City	40908 & 90352	IH: Dr Cao Minh Tan CAO MINH TAAN
Institute for Research and Production of Vaccines and Serums	1979	9 Phan Thanh Gian, Nha Trang and 18 Le Hong Phong, Dalat	20410 & 20408	AIH: Dang Duc Trach DAWNGJ DUWCS TRACHJ
Pharmaceutical Institute	1963	3 Quang Trung, Hoan Kiem, Hanoi	52863	AIH: Doan Thi Nhu DOANF THIJ NHU
Analysis Institute	1970	48 Hai Ba Trung, Hoan Kiem, Hanoi	55341	IH: Nguyen Van Bay NGUYEENX VAWN BAAYR
Hanoi Institute of Folk Medicine	1957	29 Nguyen Binh Khiem, Hanoi	55380	IH: Dr Hoang Bao Chau HOANGF BAOR CHAAU



AGENCY	YEAR EST.	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	AGENCY HEAD
Ho Chi Minh City Institute of Folk Medicine	1975	273 Nam Ky Khoi Nghia, Phu Nhuan, Ho Chi Minh City	45954 & 41308	IH: Le Minh Tan LEE MINH TAAN
Institute of Malaria, Parasite and Insect Transmitted Diseases	1957	Me Tri, Tu Liem, Hanoi	54847	AIH: Dr Vu Thi Phan VUX THIJ PHAN
Central Highlands Microbe and Epidemiology Institute	1976	Buon-Me-Thuat, Dac Lac		IH: Dr Nguyen Ai Phuong NGUYENX AIS PHUWOWNG
(Pasteur) Epidemiological Hygiene Institute	1976	10 Tran Phu, Nha Trang, Phu Khanh	20405 & 20410	AIH: Nguyen The Tram NGUYENX THEES TRAAM
Institute for the Protection of Childrens Health	1969	Bach Mai & Lang Thuong, Hanoi		IH: Dr Chu Van Tuong CHU VAWN TUWOWNGF
Institute for the Protection of Mothers and the New Born	1969	Trang Thi, Hoan Kiem, Hanoi	54636	IH: Dr Nguyen Can NGUYENX CAANJ
Central Eye Institute	1957	38 Tran Nhan Tong, Hanoi	53967	IH: Dr Dao Xuan Tra DAOX XUAAN TRAF
Otorhinolaryngo Institute	1969	Bach Mai, Hanoi	54706	IH: Dr Tran Huu Tuoc TRAAHF HUWUX TUWOWCS
Central Tuberculosis Institute	1957	Hoang Hoa Tham, Hanoi	52249	IH: Dr Nguyen Dinh Huong NGUYENX DINHF HUWOWNGF

AGENCY	YEAR EST.	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	AGENCY HEAD
Nutrition Institute	1980	48 Tang Bat Ho, Hanoi	57090	IH: Dr Tu Glay TUWF GLAAYS
<u>PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS GENERAL DEPARTMENT</u>				
Physical Education and Sports Science and Technology Institute	1979	Cua 8, San Van Dong Hang Day, Hanoi [Gate 8, Hang Day Field], Hanoi	53122	AIH: Le Van Lam LEE VAWN LAAMX
<u>VIETNAM CONFEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS</u>				
Worker Safety Science and Technology Institute	1971	14 Tran Binh Trong, Hanoi	58181 & 54883	IH: Dinh Ba Lam DINH BAS LAMX
<u>STATE PLANNING COMMISSION</u>				
Econometrics Institute	1975	6 Hoang Dieu, Hanoi	57241	AIH: Nguyen Tu Qua NGUYEENX TUWR QUA
Research, Planning and Norms Institute	1975	6 Hoang Dieu, Hanoi	58171	IH: Tran Duc
<u>STATE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION</u>				
Central Science and Technology Information Institute	1972	39 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi	52731	IH: Nguyen Nhu Kim NGUYEENX NHUW KIM

AGENCY	YEAR EST.	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	AGENCY HEAD
Central Metrology Center	1979	Nghia Do, Tu Liem, Hanoi		D: Tong Cong Nhi TOONGS COONG NHLJ
<u>STATE CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION</u>				
Capital Construction Science and Technology Institute	1979	303 Doi Can, Ba Dinh, Hanoi	53267	IH: Nguyen Van Thuoc NGUYEENX VAWN THUWOWCJ
Joint Construction Planning Institute	1979	34 Hang Chuoi, Hanoi	52175	IH: Engr Dam Trung DAMF TRUNG PHUWOWNGF
Construction Standardization Institute	1979	303 Doi Can, Ba Dinh, Hanoi	53267 & 53268	AIH: Ngo Tao NGOO TAOJ
Construction Mechanization and Handicraft Institute	1979	303 Doi Can, Ba Dinh, Hanoi	53267	Dep IH: Le Ngoc Thang LEE NGOCJ THAWNGS
Capital Construction Economics Institute	1979	303 Doi Can, Ba Dinh, Hanoi	53267	IH: Khuc Van Thanh KHUCS VAWN THANHF
<u>MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL MIDDLE SCHOOLS</u>				
Higher Education and Vocational Middle School Research Institute	1977	Dai Co Viet, Hanoi	57944 & 57943	AIH: Vu Khien VUX KHIEM

AGENCY	YEAR EST.	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	AGENCY HEAD
<u>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</u> Educational Science Institute	1969	101 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi	53208	IH: Pham Minh Hac PHAMJ MINH HACJ
<u>VOCATIONAL TRAINING GENERAL DEPARTMENT</u> Vocational Training Science Institute	1979	30 Hang Dieu & Lang, Dong Da, Hanoi	41524	IH: Nguyen Minh Duong NGUYEENX MINH DUMOWNGF
<u>MINISTRY OF FINANCE</u> Financial Science Institute	1961	8 Phan Huy Chu, Hanoi	58111 58308 [?] 58279 [?]	IH: Nguyen Quang Long NGUYEENX QUANG LONG
<u>MINISTRY OF LABOR</u> Labor Science Institute	1978	2 Dinh Le, Hoan Kiem, Hanoi	54054	IH: Nguyen Lu NGUYEENX LUWJ
<u>MINISTRY OF HOME TRADE</u> Commercial Economics and Technology Institute	1975	28 Nguyen Thuong Hien, Hanoi,	52388 & 22342191	IH: Nguyen Quang Quynh NGUYEENX QUANG QUYNHS

AGENCY	YEAR EST.	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	AGENCY HEAD
<u>STATISTICS GENERAL DEPARTMENT</u> Statistical Science and Economics Information Research Institute	1976	86 Thuy Khue and 6 Hung Vuong, Hanoi	56588 & 92947	IH: Vu Nhim VUX NHIEEMJ
<u>BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION COMMISSION</u> Broadcasting and Television Technology Institute	1978	175B Ly Chinh Thang, Ho Chi Minh City	93487	IH: Dang Trung Hieu DAWNGJ TRUNG HIEEUS

## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phan Kim Bang<sup>2</sup> [PHAN KIM BANGR], Senior Colonel, deceased

Born in 1922, former deputy commander of the Engineer Branch; member of the VCP; he died following an illness at the 108th Military Hospital on 22 Nov 82. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Nov 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Bay<sup>2</sup> [NGUYEENX HUWUX BAYR], Professor, deceased

Director of the Testing and Analysis Institute, Ministry of Public Health; member of the Executive Committee of the Pharmacy Association; member of the VCP; born in 1925, he died on 20 Nov 82 after a long illness. (NHAN DAN 22 Nov 82 p 4)

Bùi Văn Các<sup>2</sup> [BUIF VAWN CACS]

Former vice minister of building; his article "Innovations in Civil Engineering" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 82 p 35)

Đinh Thị Căn<sup>2</sup> [DINH THIJ CAANR]

Chairman of the Central Committee for the Protection of Mothers and Children; on 18 Nov 82 she attended a meeting celebrating Teachers Day. (NHAN DAN 20 Nov 82 p 1)

Vũ Xuân Căn<sup>2</sup> [VUX XUAAN CAANJ]

\*Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; on 18 Nov 82 he attended a meeting celebrating Teachers Day. (NHAN DAN 20 Nov 82 p 1)

Lê Duy Cầu<sup>2</sup> [LEE ZUY CAAUF], \*Lieutenant Colonel

\*Commander of Depot H.12, Military Equipment Department, VPA; he was mentioned in an article about his depot. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Nov 82 p 2)



<sup>7</sup>  
Phan Hữu Chí [PHAN HUWUX CHI]

\*Member of the Standing Committee of the Vietnam Lawyers Association; president of the Vietnam Law School; recently he was a representative at a conference organized by the International Lawyers Association. (NHAN DAN 26 Nov 82 p 4)

Hà Quang Độ [HAF QUANG ZUWJ]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union; recently he visited a school for Soviet children at the Hoa Binh construction site. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 12 Nov 82 p 2)

<sup>7</sup>  
Nguyễn Điền [NGUYEENX DIEENF]

Head of the Agricultural Implements and Mechanization Institute; his article "The Program of Scientific and Technological Progress in Farming Implements and Agricultural Mechanization" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 82 p 15)

Lâm Công-Định [LAAM COONG DINHJ] Engineer

\*Vice chairman of the Scientific and Technological Forestry Association; in the cited source, he wrote about the formation of this association. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 Nov 82 p 1)

<sup>7</sup>  
Nam Hải [NAM HAIR]

Vice minister of Communications and Transportation; his article "Innovations in the Communications and Transportation Sector" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 82 p 30)

<sup>7</sup>  
Nguyễn Quang Hân [NGUYEENX QUANG HAAN], \*Lieutenant Colonel

Of the Engineer Branch; his article "Construction of Combat Hamlet and Village Projects" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Nov 82 p 3)

Vũ Tuyền Hoàng [VUX TUYEEN HOANGF]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; head of the Grain and Food Products Plants Institute; his article "The Number 2-1 Rice Program in Operation" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 82 p 8)

Bùi Công Hùng [BUIF COONG HUNGF]

Editorial secretary of the literary journal TAP CHI VAN HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of that publication. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 4, Jul-Aug 82 p 153)

<sup>7</sup>  
Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Khánh [NGUYEENX THIJ NGOCJ KHANHS]

\*Deputy chief justice of the Supreme People's Court; on 23 Nov 82 she welcomed a delegation from Angola to Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 25 Nov 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Lôi [NGUYEENX VAWN LOWIJ] deceased

Member of the VCP; provisional member of the Party Committee, Nam Ky District; secretary of the Saigon-Cho Lon Municipal Party Committee; deputy director of the Trung Bo Public Security Service; specialist in the Ministry of Communications and Transportation; born in Thach Ha District, Nghe Tinh Province, he died on 21 Nov 82 at age 76, following a long illness. (NHAN DAN 22 Nov 82 p 4)

Hồng Long [HOONGF LONG]

\*Deputy director of the Marx-Lenin Institute; on 20 Nov 82 he was at the airport to see off a delegation to the USSR. (NHAN DAN 21 Nov 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Ngo [NGUYEENX VAWN NGOJ]

\*Chairman of the Science and Technology Council of Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; his article "Planning Our Country's Radio and Television Network" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 82 p 38)

Đỗ Văn Nguyên [DOOX VAWN NGUYEENJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; chairman of the Rubber General Department; on 23 Nov 82 he was present at Tan Son Nhut Airport to see off a delegation from the PRK. (NHAN DAN 24 Nov 82 p 4)

Đỗ Văn Ninh [DOOX VAWN NINH]

\*Editorial secretary of the archeology journal KHAO CO HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of that publication. (KHAO CO HOC No 1 [Jan-Mar] 82 p 78)

Trần Văn Phác [TRAANF VAWN PHACS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; vice minister of Culture; \*chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the People of El Salvador; on 19 Nov 82 this new committee was introduced. (NHAN DAN 21 Nov 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Quang [NGUYEENX HUWUX QUANG]

Minister of forestry; \*chairman of the Scientific and Technological Forestry Association; on 5 Oct 82 he was named among other officials of this new association. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 Nov 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Sở [NGUYEENX VAWN SOWR]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 20 Nov 82 he attended a ceremony on Teachers Day at the Army Medical Institute. (NHAN DAN 25 Nov 82 p 4)

[Note: This individual may be one and the same as Nguyễn Đình Sở who was previously reported in the same position.]

Nguyễn Thiệp [NGUYEENX THIEEPJ] aka Xuân Sơn [XUAAN SOWN] deceased

Member of the VCP; former member of the party committee, of the former province of Kien An; retired deputy director of the Federation of Construction Materials Supply Enterprises, Ministry of Building; on 20 Nov 82 he died at age 66. (NHAN DAN 21 Nov 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Ngọc Thỏ [NGUYEENX NGOCJ THOW]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 20 Nov 82 he accompanied a Kampuchean delegation on a visit of the Hoa Binh construction site. (NHAN DAN 21 Nov 82 p 4)

Hoàng Trung Thông [HOANGF TRUNG THOONG]

Editor-in-chief of the literature journal TAP CHI VAN HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of that publication. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 4, Jul-Aug 82 p 153)

Phạm Huy Thông [PHAMJ HUY THOONG]

Editor-in-chief of the archeology journal KHAO CO HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of that journal. (KHAO CO HOC No [Jan-Mar] 82 p 78)

Nguyễn Thuận [NGUYEENX THUAANJ], \*Senior Colonel

Of the Engineer Command; his article "Regional Engineers in the War for the Defense of the Fatherland" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Nov 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Tâm Thuởng [NGUYEENX TAAM THUWOWNGR], Senior Colonel, deceased

Deputy chief of staff of the Technical General Department; member of the VCP; he died following an illness on 11 Nov 82 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Nov 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Cảnh Toàn [NGUYEENX CANHR TOANF]

Vice minister of education; his article "On Systems Approach and Relevant Issues in Resolutions 14 and 37 of the Political Bureau" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 82 p 20)

Vũ Đức Trinh [VUX DUWCS TRINH] PhD in chemistry

\*Chairman of the Association of Vietnamese in Switzerland; recently his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Nov 82 p 4)

Trần Văn Ty [TRAANF VAWN TYR] deceased

Member of the VCP; former specialist in the Ministry of Architecture (Building); on 15 Nov 82 he died at age 73 after a long illness. (NHAN DAN 18 Nov 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Việt [NGUYEENX VAWN VIEETJ]

Editorial secretary of the education research journal NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC;  
his name appeared on the masthead of that publication.  
(NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC No 9, Sep 82 back cover)

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